FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-069
Monday
11 April 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-069 *11 April 1988*

CONTENTS

ALBANIA

Albanian Intellectuals 'Limited' in Kosovo 1
Trade Agreement With Turkey Signed 2
Cuban Technical Delegation Departs 8 Apr 2

BULGARIA

SPD Chairman, Delegation Visit, Hold Talks 3
Received by Zhivkov 3
Urges EEC-CEMA, Ecological Dialogue *[Hamburg DPA]* 3
Views European Disarmament, Security 3
Delegation Departs 9 April 4
Communique Issued 9 Mar 4
Press Comments on Soviet-Afghan Agreement 4
Officials Meet With CSSR Trade Delegation 5
Milko Balev Departs for Prague 11 Apr 5
Farakos, Greek KKE Delegation Arrive 5
Ministers Raise Science Workers Salaries 5
Leaders Public Appearances 2-8 Apr 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak To Visit USSR 11 Apr 7
Departure 7
Relations Described 7
Government Ready for Talks on CW Nondeployment 8
1968 Program, Restructuring Contrasted *[RUDE PRAVO 5 Apr]* 8
CPCZ CC Ninth Session Begins 8 Apr 11
Hoffmann Chairs Session 12
Jakes Presents Report 13
Further Report 15
Session Continues 9 Apr 15
Personnel Changes Adopted 15
Restructuring Resolution 16
Session Ends 9 Apr 17
Jakes Makes Closing Speech 17
CTK Reports CPCZ Leaders' Biographies 18
Secretary Jozef Lenart 18
Presidium Member Fojtik 18
Presidium Member Janak 18
Presidium Candidate Member Zavadil 19
Secretary Member Mohorita 19
Secretary Hanus 19
Secretariat Member Stepan 20

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

U.S. Request for Military Inspection Granted 21
Daily Scores Recent FRG Forgeries 21
Haitian CP Leader Speaks in Berlin 21
Central Committee Publishes 1 May Slogans *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Apr]* 21

HUNGARY

SFRY's Branko Mikulic Begins Official Visit *[TANJUG]* 24
Grosz Receives Mikulic for Talks 24
Mikulic Sees Budapest Sights 24
Members of Delegations Named 24
Students Warned Against 'Unlawful Organization' 24
Daily on 'Unlawful' Youth Group 24

POLAND

Solidarity Calls for 1 May Rallies *[Hamburg DPA]* 25
PAP Reports on Council of State Meeting 25
Urban 5 Apr News Conference Reported *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 6 Apr]* 26
People's Council 'Elections' Set for 19 June 28
Leaders of Voivodship Councils Meet 28
Ciosek Meets PRON 'Consensus' Group 29
U.S. Congressmen Meets With Officials 29
USSR's Akhromeyev, Delegation Plans Visit 30
MSZMP's Nemeth Continues Visit, Meets Czyrek 30
MTI Reports Visit 30
FRG Bishop Arrives on Visit 31
Daily Notes Difficulties in FRG Relations 31

ROMANIA

Communique on Visit by Zaire's Mobutu 32
Ceausescu Visit to Pakistan *[cross-reference]* 34
Further on Ceausescu Visit to Indonesia 34
Official Talks Begin 34
Toasts Exchanged at Dinner 36
Ceausescu Toasts Suharto 36
Meets Indonesian Vice President 37
Places Wreath at Memorial 38
Visits Jakarta Cultural Complex 38
Official Talks End 38
Communique on Visit 38
Indonesian Coverage of Visit *[cross-reference]* 41
Ceausescu Leaves for Australia 41
Ceausescu Arrives in Australia 11 Apr 42
Ceausescu To Pay Official Visit to Mongolia 42
Ceausescu Greets Deng on Election 42

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC Session Discusses Foreign Affairs 43
Commentators Consider FEC 2-Year Record 43
Failure To Meet Objectives Cited 43
'Hidden State of Confusion' Surfacing *[Rusovac]* 43
TANJUG: Inflation Problem Unsolved 44
Albanian Nationalists Carrying Out 'Excesses' 45
Mikulic Departs for Budapest 10 Apr 46
'Group of 77' Ends Preparatory Meeting 46
Loncar Receives PPR Spokesman Urban 46
Urban Ends Visit 46

Albanian Intellectuals 'Limited' in Kosovo

AU101313 Tirana ATA in English
0945 GMT 10 Apr 88

["Press Review"—ATA headline]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Under the title "The Possibilities of Albanian Intellectuals to Openly Express Their Views Are Today More Limited Than Ever", the newspaper DRITA reprints a conversation of the Kosovo academician, Dr Rexhep Qosja, on the situation of Albanian intellectuals in Kosovo published in one of the latest issues of the Yugoslav magazine DANAS. It says among the other things that in the environments where the Albanian intellectuals live and work, they have proved of not keeping silent, but those who proclaim their silence are not present to listen to them. Nevertheless, it seems that even if they would hear how and what they speak, again they would continue to stress that the Albanian intellectuals keep silent. Why? Perhaps to make them keep silent, or perhaps they think that everything they do not hear of has not even been said, or perhaps they think that everything they do not approve or that does not comply with their definition must not be said. In case some intellectuals and mass media have for several years nourished the public opinion with all kinds of things that are half true, lies and slanders on the Kosovo reality, on the Albanians, their history, culture, mentality, character, then one can think that they have a set target.

Speaking of the reaction of some Serb and Macedonian intellectuals over the recent years towards the words of some Albanian intellectuals, Rexhep Qosja says that they do not use at all arguments, but political accusations. This is a classical method to compel you to keep silent and has not at all to do with a democratic dialogue between intellectuals.

Further on, answering the question if there exists the tendency to put the Albanian intellectuals of Kosovo in service of everyday policy, that is in service of national bureaucracy, Rexhep Qosja says:

Yes, regarding the everyday policy, and no as far as national bureaucracy is concerned.

Further on: We have been for nearly five centuries under the Turkish domination, for three decades under the gendarmery of old Yugoslavia, four years under the Italian and German occupation, whereas until 1966 fully restrained and controlled by the members of Rankovic's UDBA [acronym of former title of SFRY Secretariat for Internal Affairs].

Over the recent years from the ranks of creative Albanian intelligentsia, even from those who have been given the highest scientific degrees, there have been recruited some bureaucrats who have begun to persecute their colleagues. If there were not some politicians even younger than they to restrain the latter from following such aims, who knows how many intellectuals would have been thrown out of our cultural life and would have had a bad end. Fortunately, in most cases there may be some politician who at the last moment bars the road to such monsters from the ranks of intellectuals.

The fact that a number of Albanian intellectuals have been put in service of everyday policy in the conditions of Kosovo has never served the so-called national bureaucracy. This not because of the fact that this is not to the liking of some intellectuals, but because of the fact that bureaucracy has not wanted such a thing. The Albanian bureaucracy, because of the fact that it is and is being considered as Kosovar and not only as Albanian, something that complies with the multinational composition of Kosovo, has always been afraid of the Albanian intelligentsia. In fact the Albanian bureaucracy is the most non-national bureaucracy in Yugoslavia.

Further on Rexhep Qosja continues that the possibilities of the Albanian intellectual in Kosovo to openly express his views today are more limited than ever before, from the 50s until today. In the spheres of culture, science and creativeness in our country it is consistently cultivated the monopoly, monolith and monologue. You will not believe but it is true that all the daily political newspapers, all the newspapers and all the cultural and literary magazines in the Albanian language in Kosovo, together with a single editorial board, have been centralized in a publishing-house—journalistic. [sentence as received] All them have one director. And here are selected or appointed all the editors-in-chief, all the responsible men of editors, all the editors. The consequences of such a centralism of cultural and creative tribunes are more drastically manifested over the recent years. Imagine, you cannot take the floor where you live and work but in other environments. This is today the luck of the Albanian intellectuals.

Further on, characterizing some types of intellectuals in Kosovo, Rexhep Qosja says among others that there are Albanian intellectuals and individuals who may have even degrees, nevertheless they live far from spiritual creativeness. He considers another type of the Albanian intellectual and individual the one who exploits the intellectual activity only as a springboard to pitch into more comfortable activity.

Fortunately, such intellectuals are not numerous in numbers, continues Rexhep Qosja, nevertheless this does not mean that there won't exist such intellectuals in the future, because at difficult moments they voluntarily offer their service.

The third type includes that kind of Albanian intellectual and individual who wants to act conscientiously, who does not want to be only a gear in the machine, who wants to give him his head.

To this type belong the largest part of Albanian intelligentsia. In this way, they, with their number and important work, set the tone to the spiritual period, to the Albanian intellectual opinion, orientate the Albanian intellectual opinion towards the future. It must be said that they are the dearest intellectuals to the people.

Trade Agreement With Turkey Signed

AU091325 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] A trade protocol for 1988 was signed on 7 April in Ankara between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Vito Kapo, minister of the light industry; and on the Turkish side by Minister of State Mehmet Yazar. The ceremony was also attended by Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Turkey.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export bitumen, gasoil, pyrite concentrate, refractory bricks, copper wires, cement, and so forth; and will import from Turkey synthetic fibers, chemicals, steel products, semifinished brass and copper products, and so forth.

During its stay in Ankara, the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Minister of Light Industry Vito Kapo, conducted talks with Minister of State Mehmet Yazar. They assessed the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Albania and Turkey and expressed the desire to expand them in various fields of common interest. The Albanian government trade delegation was also received by Industry and Commerce Minister Sukru Yurur, and by Treasure and Foreign Trade Under Secretary Yavuz Canevi. Opinions were exchanged on the further development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries. The meetings took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Cuban Technical Delegation Departs 8 Apr

AU091323 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] The delegation of the Republic of Cuba on technical and scientific cooperation, led by Ernesto Melendez, minister of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, left Albania today.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology; Izedin Hajdini, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others. Carlos Alonso Moreno, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in Albania, was also present.

During its stay in our country, the Cuban delegation was received by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai and by Minister of Health Ahmet Kamberi. The delegation also visited industrial and sociocultural centers in the districts of Tirana, Shkoder, and Durres.

SPD Chairman, Delegation Visit, Hold Talks

Received by Zhivkov

AU081403 Sofia BTA in English
1208 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and SPD floor leader in the Bundestag, who is on a visit to this country.

During the talk the two sides discussed a wide range of questions of the current international situation, the East-West dialogue, of the situation in Europe, and, in this context, of the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel expressed readiness for further promotion of the contacts between the BCP and the SPD in the interest of peace and security, disarmament, understanding and cooperation. Broad similarity in the positions was ascertained in the assessment of the bilateral relations and of the main problems of the international situation, especially of those referring to Europe.

The talk was attended by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Hans Koschnick, chairman of the International Relations Commission of the SPD leadership; and Mr Hans Eberhard Dingels, head of the International Secretariat of the SPD leadership.

Urges EEC-CEMA, Ecological Dialogue

LD081119 Hamburg DPA in German
1001 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia/Bonn (DPA)—Hans-Jochen Vogel, party and parliamentary chairman of the SPD, has called for mutual recognition of the EEC and CEMA. This might promote dialogue between both groups and thus economic cooperation, Vogel said today in a luncheon speech on the occasion of his meeting in Sofia with Bulgarian state and party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Vogel went on to speak in support of paying more attention in the future to the "ecological dimension" in all areas of inter-European relations. The natural conditions for life of the European peoples were threatened by false developments, regardless of social system.

The SPD leader said that it was now a matter of "making the common European house more inhabitable" in the East-West dialogue across the boundaries of the alliances and social systems.

Vogel has been in Sofia since yesterday for 3 days of talks with the Bulgarian leadership.

Views European Disarmament, Security

AU091358 Sofia BTA in English
1258 GMT 9 Mar 88

["Hans-Jochen Vogel on Disarmament, Security and Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)—Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, confirmed today his adherence to maintaining a wide-ranging dialogue between the East and the West and of negotiations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on the problems of disarmament.

Before departing from this country Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel told journalists of the necessity for holding simultaneous talks on the problems of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and on the problems of reducing the conventional weapons and armed forces on the "Old Continent" from the Atlantic to the Urals. All artificial barriers before such negotiations should be raised. The Social Democrats are for a "zero option" as regards the tactical nuclear weapons.

The guest declared himself for eliminating the misbalances between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in the field of conventional weapons and for the introduction of such changes in the structure of the armed forces and in their level which would render them unfit for attacking.

The SPD is for the banning and liquidation of chemical weapons on a world scale. The realization of the joint initiative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for establishing a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe may be a step in this direction.

Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel expressed support for the ideas for establishing zones free of nuclear weapons in Europe and pointed out the possibilities for establishing a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe along the line of contact between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

He expressed satisfaction over the talks he had in Sofia and assessed the contacts between the SPD and the BCP as good.

The contacts between the two parties are particularly important now from the point of view of the changes taking place in Bulgaria in all spheres of life, he said. Interparty cooperation is also important from the point of view of promoting the East-West dialogue.

Delegation Departs 9 April

AU091357 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SDP and chairman of the SPD parliamentary group in the Bundestag, departed from Bulgaria this morning. He visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

At Sofia Airport Dr Vogel and those accompanying him—Hans Koschnick, chairman of the International Relations Commission of the SPD, and Hans Dingels, chief of the SPD International Secretariat—were seen off by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

Communique Issued 9 Mar

AU091640 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 9 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)—The communique on the visit of Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and SPD floor leader in the Bundestag of the FRG, points out that his talks with the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov took place in a cordial, sincere and constructive atmosphere.

Wide-ranging similarity has been observed in the stands of the two countries in assessing the bilateral relations and the international situation, especially in Europe.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel agreed that the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG should be promoted in the political, economic and cultural fields. They confirmed their mutual readiness to impart the contacts between the SPD and the BCP with new dynamism on the basis of mutual respect and respect for the political beliefs of the two parties.

The communique stresses the importance of the Soviet-American INF Treaty and points to the necessity of continuing the process of disarmament and of the signing of other agreements for the radical reduction of strategic offensive weapons and for the universal banning of chemical weapons. The progressive reduction of short-range missiles and of the tactical nuclear weapons till their complete elimination is of particular importance, as well as the elimination of the asymmetry and imbalance in the field of conventional weapons. This process should be aimed at achieving strategic stability from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The communique expresses Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel's opinion that the results of the Sofia session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States yielded a positive response in the FRG. To a great extent these results correspond to the views of the SPD.

Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel commended Bulgaria's contribution to establishing closer cooperation among the Balkan states, including in the field of disarmament and armaments control. The Bulgarian side gave a high assessment to the SPD's constructive contribution to [passage indistinct].

In the discussion of the problems of European cooperation an agreement was reached as regards the necessity for making additional efforts for overcoming the existing barriers, possibilities for which have been revealed by the policy pursued by the Soviet Union.

Press Comments on Soviet-Afghan Agreement

AU091339 Sofia BTA in English 1221 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Expression of Flexibility and Goodwill—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA)—An expression of flexibility and goodwill, a formula of progress in the solution of one of the most complicated regional problems of our times and a "Model" of the political settlement of the complicated situation around Afghanistan—these are the assessments which the Sofia dailies make today of the series of political documents of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan expressing the will of the two countries for untying the "Afghan Knot".

In their commentaries RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, NARODNA ARMIYA and TRUD are unanimous that new political thinking underlies the emerging possibility to untie the "Afghanistan Knot." It has created conditions for a realistic attitude to the problem, for a clear determination of the interrelations between the separate processes and for concrete work on the solution of the problems, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME stesses that the innovatory approach of Moscow and Kabul has proved the possibilities which new political thinking reveals for the peaceful settlement of the regional conflicts.

The signing and the coming into force of the "Geneva package" of agreements will materialize an important aspect of the Soviet formula for the settlement of the conflict, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. Here we have in mind the accurate and balanced taking-into-account of the interests of all sides in the conflict and the possibility to find diplomatic solutions of the basis of compromises.

Without disregarding the difficulties which the U.S. and Pakistan might create before the signing of the practically ready agreements, the dailies call for realism and goodwill and for the use of the favourable conditions which have been created.

All countries and peoples should assist the establishment of peace in Afghanistan and the non-admittance of interference in its internal affairs, NARODNA ARMIYA writes.

Officials Meet With CSSR Trade Delegation

LD081623 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1100 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Bulgaria: A commission of officials from the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Ministry and the Bulgarian Foreign Economic Relations Ministry has met in Sofia. It assessed the results of bilateral trade cooperation last year and discussed its further development. Participants in the meeting stated that, apart from regular trade exchanges, attention would be devoted to the development of new forms of cooperation, especially production sharing and specialization between KPA Madara [reference unknown] and LIAZ Jablonec [reference unknown].

Milko Balev Departs for Prague 11 Apr

AU110942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
0900 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] A BCP delegation departed for Prague today under the leadership of Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation will participate in a conference of representatives of communist and workers parties to discuss issues pertaining to the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal.

Farakos, Greek KKE Delegation Arrive

AU081401 Sofia BTA in English
1212 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA)—At the invitation of the CC of the BCP a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) headed by Mr Grigorios Farakos, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Greece, paid a working visit to this country from April 4 through April 8.

The leader of the delegation was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP. At the CC of the BCP the delegation had talks with BCP leaders. A wide range of questions of the activity of the two parties and of the situation in the world were discussed.

The members of the delegation visited the region of Plovdiv where they were acquainted with the work of industrial and agricultural projects and with the activity of the regional BCP organization.

Ministers Raise Science Workers Salaries

AU092002 Sofia BTA in English
1828 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Some Wages in Bulgaria Increased"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)—The Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions adopted a decree for raising as of July 1, 1988, the wages of the scientific workers of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Medical Academy, the Agricultural Academy and the higher educational establishments, and of the workers of the cultural institutions.

This wage increase comes as a result of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP and of the National Conference of the BCP held this year, which explicitly stressed the role of the scientific workers and of the workers in the field of culture in the intellectual development of the people and of the socialist personality.

Professors and senior research associates first degree will have a starting basic monthly wage of 550 leva; associate professors and senior research associates second degree will have a starting basic monthly wage of 450; and assistants and research associates will start with a basic monthly wage of 300 leva.

At present the average monthly wage in Bulgaria is 220 leva.

The decree points out that the introduction of the new systems of basic wages should be directly bound up with the raising of the level of scientific research work and the efficiency of production and with the quality and professionalism of scientific and cultural work.

A new comprehensive system of basic wages will soon be introduced in Bulgaria.

Leaders Public Appearances 2-8 Apr

AU091822 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 2-8 April monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Milko Balev, Stanko Todorov, and Grigor Stoichkov attended a festive meeting in Sofia on 7 April to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of the agrarian leader Georgi Traykov. (Sofia BTA in English 1616 GMT 7 Apr 88)

In Sofia on 8 April Zhivkov received Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the SPD, with Chudomir Aleksandrov, Milko Balev, and Dimitur Stanishev attending the meeting. (Sofia BTA in English 1208 GMT 8 Apr 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received in Sofia on 5 April Grigorios Farakos, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Greece. (Sofia BTA in English 1133 GMT 5 Apr 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment of the GDR, in Sofia on 4 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 88) He departed from Sofia on 5 April on an official friendly visit to Iraq. (Sofia BTA in English 0857 GMT 5 Apr 88) In Baghdad on 5 April he was received by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and started talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, (Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 5 Apr 88) completing them on 6 April, when he was also received by Tariq 'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. (Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 6 Apr 88) On 7 April he ended his visit to Iraq and returned to Bulgaria. (Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 7 Apr 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, in Sofia on 4 April. (Sofia BTA in English 1151 GMT 4 Apr 88) Balev also conferred with Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Party of Haitian Communists. (Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 7 Apr 88) At Sofia Airport on 7 April he welcomed an SPD delegation led by Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel. (Sofia BTA in English 1313 GMT 7 Apr 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was present at the opening of the ninth session of the traditional April literature discussions in the Park Hotel Moskva in Sofia on 4 April (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Apr 88) and at the closing session of the same conference on 8 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 88)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, attended a festive meeting in Sofia on 4 April to mark the opening of Forests Week. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 88). In Sofia on 6 April he attended a plenum of the Bulgarian Teachers Union. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Apr 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of culture, science, and education, also attended the opening of the April literature discussions in Sofia on 4 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Apr 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, had talks with a working group of the Norwegian Communist Party led by Ornulf Godager, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee, that ended its visit on 2 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Apr 88) In Sofia on 4 April he met with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, (Sofia BTA in English 1151 GMT 4 Apr 88) and with George Tubi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel. (Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 4 Apr 88) Stanishev also had talks with Rene Theodore, the visiting secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Party of Haitian Communists. (Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 6 Apr 88) At Sofia Airport on 7 April he welcomed an SPD delegation led by Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel. (Sofia BTA in English 1313 GMT 7 Apr 88)

Husak To Visit USSR 11 Apr

LD102210 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] It has been announced in Prague that Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak is going on an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow. The visit comes at a time of far-reaching changes taking place in both countries and as a further step in the dynamically developing all-round relations between Prague and Moscow.

These have been given a new and strong impetus in the last few years, which have seen most notably a visit by Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to Czechoslovakia last year and later talks in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev and the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Milos Jakes. The accord reached between the two men in Moscow has opened the ways to a higher, qualitatively new stage in relations between the two countries and parties. Apart from new forms of cooperation between the supreme legislative bodies of the two countries, a most remarkable headway has been made in the economic and scientific spheres, spurred by an agreement to encourage direct contacts between manufacturers and research institutes. This new concept in economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was discussed in detail during the visit to Moscow earlier this year by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Intensified efforts on both sides to promote cooperation in the economic field are matched by those in the sphere of international politics. Both Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union pursue a common foreign policy aimed at disarmament and dialogue, not confrontation between East and West. To this end, Czechoslovakia has come up recently with several disarmament proposals, the latest of which is the one for the creation of a zone of trust, cooperation and good-neighborly relations along the line separating the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries. Further moves in this direction as well as questions of economic and ideological collaboration will dominate the agenda of President Husak's negotiations with top Soviet officials.

Departure

LD110837 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, left for the Soviet Union today for an official, friendly visit, which is taking place at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. Comrade Gustav Husak is being accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

The highest Czechoslovak state representative was seen off at the Ruzyne airport by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, Alois Indra, and Josef Kempny; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra, and Miroslav Zavadil; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit commission; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and members of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, and Jindrich Polednik.

Relations Described

LD110847 Prague CTK in English 0725 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and president of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak left today for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

President Husak is accompanied by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and head of the Czechoslovak president's office Frantisek Salda.

The current visit to the Soviet Union by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak takes place within traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet talks contributing to the development of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The interest of both sides in pressing for restructuring in all spheres of life and in deepening socialist democracy was confirmed during the last meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak in November 1987, during the deliberations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow.

As stressed by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee session held on April 8 and 9, the Soviet experiences and the road the Soviet Communist Party set on in the spirit of the bequest of the October 1917 Revolution are a great inspiration for the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's largest economic partner with its share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover reaching 45 per cent. Czechoslovakia imports from the Soviet Union are mainly fuel and raw materials. Soviet supplies fully cover Czechoslovakia's imports of natural gas, pig iron and nitrogen fertilizers, 97 per cent of oil imports, 86 per cent of iron ore imports, 65 per cent of black coal imports and 61 per cent of imports of cotton. The Soviet Union also covers practically 100 per cent of Czechoslovakia's imports of planes and helicopters. One-fifth of cars on Czechoslovak roads are of Soviet origin.

Czechoslovak exports to the Soviet Union constitute nine per cent of Soviet imports. They include mainly machines and equipment (about two-thirds of Czechoslovak exports to the USSR), especially metal working machines, chemical equipment, tractors, farm machines, telecommunication equipment, trucks and ships. In the past two decades, Czechoslovakia exported to the Soviet Union more than 700 passenger ships and freighters, more than 5,000 trolleybuses and 12,000 trams.

At present, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have entered a new significant phase in trade and economic cooperation. In the current five-year plan period the volume of mutual trade exchange is to exceed 73,000 million roubles, which is one-third more than in the past five-year period.

In 1987, the mutual trade turnover reached the volume of 14,000 million roubles and in 1988 this level is to be preserved.

The two countries have already signed 76 agreements on cooperation within direct contacts between enterprises, established 16 joint enterprises, and nine joint scientific teams.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have also been dynamically developing relations in science, culture, health care and sport. In February and March 1988, for instance, days of Czechoslovak culture were held in the Soviet Union as the most significant Czechoslovak cultural event abroad this year.

Government Ready for Talks on CW Nondeployment

LD081241 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 8 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government is ready to immediately start talks with the governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on the liquidation and non-deployment of chemical weapons on the three countries' territories as it was proposed in the joint statement of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the West German Social Democratic Party of April 5.

The Czechoslovak Government welcomes the willingness of the GDR Government to join these talks, Czechoslovak Government spokesman Miroslav Pavel told CTK today.

1968 Program, Restructuring Contrasted

AU071141 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 88 p 3

[Karel Horak article: "Truth About 'Action Program' of 1968; What They Said, and What They Did"—boldface passages as published]

[Text] **Although 2 decades have already passed since the events following the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum of January 1968, an international ideological struggle continues to rage around them to this very day. This year a new note appeared in this campaign: Those who deformed the "January policy" and filled it with revisionist and antisocialist content are now suddenly and unashamedly posing as the forerunners of the current restructuring as carried out by the CPSU.**

Sik, Mlynar, Pelikan, Dubcek, Cisar, and other partisans of rightwing forces are "proving" in various declarations (willingly disseminated by the bourgeois media) that certain features of Czechoslovak development after January 1968 and of the current Soviet restructuring are, allegedly, "concordant"; and that "Soviet restructuring has rehabilitated the reform efforts of 1968 in Czechoslovakia." To add weight to this claim, they refer 20 years later to the document officially called the **CPCZ Action Program,** which was adopted at the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum held in April precisely 20 years ago. They claim that if they had been given time to carry out the "action program" (they were prevented from doing so, they say, by the fraternal countries' international assistance in August 1968), the "result would have been the same as that pursued by the CPSU today, or similar to it." What was the place of the above document in the course followed by revisionists? What role did it play, whom did it serve, why did the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum declare it **null and void** in December 1970?

Official "Party" Platform [subhead]

The CPCZ's action program was adopted at a time when rightwing forces in the party leadership of those times were betraying the "January policy," distorting it, and filling it with revisionist, antisocialist content. They wanted to shield their liquidating activities behind the "party line," behind an official document.

Let us say first of all that (contrary to the "January policy") the "action program" did not adhere to conclusions adopted by the 13th CPCZ Congress, which in their time expressed the continuity of the policy of building socialism in our country. Moreover, when the "action program" was being adopted, many negative trends were already becoming apparent, showing that developments in our country were taking a different course from the one formulated in the conclusions of the January party plenum. The rightwing and revisionist forces were active in the party, in the media, and in social organizations; moreover, former petty bourgeois elements, vestiges of the bourgeois class and their helpers, representatives of the pre-February [1948] reaction, and other enemies were also becoming increasingly active. Despite all this, the "action program" stressed the almost absolute unity of society; but this was at variance with the truth and confused the people.

The "action program" contained no warning about the dangers of an activation of antisocialist forces, neither did it formulate the task of fighting them. On the contrary: it supported the trend toward a disintegration of the political system and a legitimate organization of antisocialist forces.

After the "action program" was adopted, new (or renovated) organizations and clubs began to sprout like mushrooms after the rain; according to their spokesmen, they "expressed the interests and needs of various strata and groups of citizens which could not express themselves prior to January." However, the political profile of the absolute majority of them had nothing in common with socialism.

The role played by the so-called K231 organization is known; it rallied numerous decrepit anticommunists, whose program was expressed by their "secretary general" Brodsky in a lapidary statement: **"The best communist is a dead communist."** The so-called Club of Involved Non Party People, i.e. KAN, which was later meant to turn into a political party, had similar aims: Its program demanded **"trade unions and national committees without communists. The Parliament and Government likewise"....**

Other reactionary organizations were either established or reactivated, and the Ludakists, Agrarian Party members, Flag [wartime fascist organization] members, and members of the former Kramar National Democratic Party resumed their activities.... This motley conglomerate of organizations and clubs strove to liquidate socialism in our country and to return this country to the state it was in prior to February 1948 and Munich [1938].

Certain shipwrecked politicians of the "Prague Spring" period are now claiming that all this was marginal and that one could have put an end to it any time. However, the quantitative aspect of this process alone shows that this was no marginal phenomenon: **By the middle of June 1968, 70 new or re-established organizations had submitted applications for registration to the Ministry of Interior. None of the applications was turned down, they all received preliminary approval, and many of them even their final registration papers.** The shaping of this new antisocialist political structure was presented as an expression of "society's democratic revival."

Abusing the Flow of Information to the Public [subhead]

The "action program" formulated a number of slogans and tasks correctly; but, actually, the practical solution of specific problems according to this program would have meant a withdrawal from socialist construction. Let us take, for instance, such an important issue as the flow of information to the public. The "action program" stated correctly that the flow of information to the people must be substantially increased, and the trend to supplying delayed, distorted, and incomplete information overcome. Likewise, the demand to discontinue preliminary censorship was not incorrect—in the end the preliminary censorship was abolished in 1968, and never re-established.

But what was the information policy really like in 1968? Even at the time when the "action program" was being adopted, right wing forces were attacking the foundations of the socialist political system and unleashing anticommunist hysteria in most of the media. This form of supplying information to the public was presented as a kind of "absolute" freedom of the press. But **in reality the rightwing and antisocialist forces enjoyed a complete information monopoly in the media—nobody else was allowed to speak, no other views were spread than those promoting the rightwing policy and its proponents.** For example, Pelikan, who was at that time director of Czechoslovak Television, and Liehm, who was chairman of the so-called Union of Film and Television Staffs (FITES), had an agreement that Pelikan would hand over all program and cadre matters concerning television to the FITES administration, which would protect the television. The situation in this sector (which was made possible by the "action program") was aptly described by G. Neuerburg from the American AP agency: **"The editors are now allowed to do whatever they deem suitable..."**

Rejection of Class Approach [subhead]

The "action program" correctly stated that the party's leading role is the guarantee of progressive socialist advancement. However, instead of clearly defining the party's leading political status in the state in relation to the state and legislative agencies, the program stated that "neither a single political party, nor a coalition of political parties, can monopolize socialist state power—all political organizations of the people must have direct access to it." In fact, with this definition the revisionists in the party eliminated the results of February 1948 (from which the CPCZ had emerged as ruling party, as the representative of the workers class and its allies, as the party executing the political power of the workers class and the people by means of the socialist political system).

The "action program" formulated the role of the National Front as a union of political subjects acting in rivalry with each other; this is totally at variance with our historical development and our revolutionary traditions. Essentially, such an approach signified a renunciation of the historical status held in our society by the National Front as a union of the workers class, farmers, and all patriotic antifascist forces with the Communist Party at their head, in the way this union was shaped in the national liberation antifascist struggle.

Let us also recall the stand taken by the "action program" on the status of youth organizations in our society. It stated explicitly that the internal differentiation of young people "also requires heterogeneous and differentiated organizations of children and young people." What was the consequence of this hazy thesis?

In practice this thesis was abused—it strikingly accelerated the process of breaking up the Czechoslovak Youth Union (CSM) and hastened up the emergence of 18 independent organizations. Some of them, for instance the Union of University Students of Bohemia and Moravia, adopted antisocialist positions, rejected the National Front, and in their documents counted on playing an active role in the political struggle; this is particularly true of their leaderships.

The "action program" did not openly mention political pluralism, and the right wing forces regarded this as a serious shortcoming. Nevertheless, the entire concept of the National Front, the management of society, the party's status, and the relationship between the party on the one hand and social organizations and state agencies on the other, as well as the stated position of nonparty agencies and organizations as autonomous political subjects not dependent on the CPCZ's policy—all this opened the doors to the bourgeois-democratic type of pluralism.

Essentially, the "action program" rejected the class approach, replacing it by the "theory of interests" freed of class-political content. It did not implement the society-wide interest as the class interest of the ruling workers class. It gave a prominent place to group, local, and individual interests, to the disintegration of political system and the fragmentation of the society into a number of "independent" political entities. This corresponded to the concept of depriving the Communist Party of any and all opportunity to influence state activities, the agencies of political power, and the management of the economy.

How to Expropriate the Socialist State [subhead]

In its economic part the "action program" defined the basic principles of the new economic model of market mechanism as the decisive factor in creating national economy proportions and prices and in separating economic and enterprise spheres from the state—as the autonomy of producers as owners of the means of production, as the replacement of the central planning of economic development by a "process of mutual confrontation and harmonization of various entrepreneur, consumer, and employee interests and of the interests of the social groups of our citizens"....

The implementation of these principles was meant to ensure "non political" prerequisites for eliminating the "monist" political system. **The transition of the social ownership of the means of production to group ownership was intended to create economic pluralism, which is the foundation of the system of bourgeois pluralism.** This corresponded to the "democratization idea" in the economy. The enterprise councils of working people (a correct and forward-looking factor) were intended to be used in practice against the interests of the socialist state as a whole, in favor of group interests.

One of the emigres, Liehm, stated 10 years later on Radio Free Europe (RFE) where this definition of the principles of economic policy and the entire economic reform of the crisis-ridden years were to have led: **"Political pluralism is based on the pluralist ownership of property...In its early stages, the Prague reform movement pondered how to change the party and, with the party's aid, the political system...Only at a later stage it found that it would achieve nothing without democratization of the economy. In the end this led to the demand which I myself regard as crucial in the entire reform movement—the demand to expropriate the state."**

Ten years after the events of 1968 another emigre, Mlynar, appeared on Austrian television; he, too, spoke far more frankly of the true goals of the rightwing forces: **"If we want to be specific, it was an attempt to place the power of the Communist Party (which until then was a monopoly) under the supervision of the society...and only in the next stage to go over to the system of political pluralism."**

Result of a Compromise [subhead]

In regarding the contents of the "action program" today, 20 years later, we justly ask: Why was it accepted unanimously at the CPCZ Central Committee's session in April 1968, why did the revisionists and the CPCZ Central Committee members who maintained Marxist-Leninist positions vote unanimously in favor of it?

The "action program" is a most controversial document, and its contents the result of a compromise. In fact, at the time it was being created, a struggle was going on to define the practical standpoints on several individual problems. The right wing forces conceals their true positions behind hazy, imprecise formulations; many formulations became blunted in discussions; then generalized so as to make them accessible to everybody.

We have already stated (in accordance with the truth), that **the "action program" contained a number of correct conclusions—for instance, on the need to increase the flow of information to the public; on the self-management status of working collectives; on the task of speeding up the practical implementation of the results of science and technology and making better use of them; on the need to participate more efficiently in the international division of labor, particularly within the framework of CEMA; on resolving the nationality issue on the basis of the federalization principle; on developing alliance and friendship with the Soviet union and other socialist states as the basic orientation of our foreign policy; and so forth.**

Some correct slogans or theses were also set up—**for instance, on the party's leading role as the guarantee of progressive socialist development; on the need to deepen socialist democracy and open the scope for the people's**

creative involvement; on overcoming the management of society by directives; on improving the quality of national committee work and eliminating bureaucracy; and on many others.

However, at the same time the "action program" contained a number of incorrect conclusions—particularly on the implementation of the party's leading role; on the status and character of the National Front; on the political system and economic development; on the role and status of the socialist state; and so forth—which more or less attempted to revise Marxist-Leninist principles and certain results of the working people's February Victory.

In voting for this controversial document, both the Marxist-Leninist forces and the revisionists were banking on future developments. The Marxist-Leninist forces believed that the revisionist stream in the party would be defeated, and that the incorrect formulations and revisionist trends introduced into it by the rightwingers would be overcome during the practical implementation of the "action program."

On the other hand, the representatives of the rightwingers counted on the general formulations and incorrect conclusions developing and deepening further, in the direction of their policy. At the same time they regarded the "action program" as a mere episode on the road to seizing power in the party and society. After all, at the CPCZ Central Committee's April Plenum they were mostly concerned with resolving cadre issues—with filling the leading functions and convening an extraordinary, so-called cadre, congress of the party. They regarded the "action program" as a document which would serve them as a springboard for further splitting activities, for **a deep revision of Marxism-Leninism and the liquidation of socialist principles and maxims at a later date.**

"A Still-Born Child..." [subhead]

Even at the time when it was being adopted, the "action program" was no longer the focus of attention for right wing forces. Their representatives (which had set up a second center in the party, based on the CPCZ Central Committee's Prague City Committee) were already **preparing other documents—such as the counter-revolutionary pamphlet Two Thousand Words, or the Program of the Czech Communist Party—which formulated the basic issues of our country's development according to their ideas. That is also why they declared the "action program" a "still-born child"; essentially, they had stopped paying attention to this document immediately after the April plenum.**

In fact, the policy pursued by the rightwingers in spring 1968 already contradicted the "action program" itself. As shown in the document Lessons From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress, it was a policy of eliminating the party as the leading force in the society, a policy of breaking up the socialist political system and spreading nationalism and anti-Sovietism, a policy which was substantially an attempt to achieve a social retribution and an "anti-February." If the representatives of rightwingers from the time of crisis-ridden years are today professing their allegiance to this document and lamenting about not having been able to implement it, they are doing so for purely time-serving reasons. They are counting on their activities having been forgotten, on new generations which have grown up since and which had not lived through those crisis-ridden years, so that they cannot know about the real activities of the people who disrupte socialism and frustrated the results of the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum of January 1968.

Qualitative Difference [subhead]

There is no connection or continuity between the restructuring that is being carried out by the CPSU and by our party, and the policy pursued by right wing forces during the crisis-ridden years. **The rightwingers' goal was to dismantle socialism—on the other hand, restructuring is a revolutionary process aimed at developing socialism, at developing the legacy of October and February and achieving new results on the path of socialist construction.**

Certain politically shipwrecked individuals are attempting to draw various parallels between these processes; but this merely serves their purely personal goals. They are attempting to whitewash themselves, and to make the international public and our people believe (as during the crisis-ridden years) that the policy pursued by them at the time had been a socialist policy, and that it is necessary to revert to it. They want to prove that their defeat and the consolidation process and political line pursued by us during the recent period lack any justification.

Put briefly, they would like to take parasitic advantage of the restructuring process, achieve rehabilitation, and return to political life, so as to be able to promote again their revisionist concepts (which they have not given up).

However, their efforts are in vain. The CPCZ and our society have reached an important turning point—i.e. restructuring; we have entered this period with a clear-cut goal and program, expressed in the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Seventh CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. Our party (just as the CPSU) is concerned with creatively developing the Leninist theory and practice, with improving and enhancing the quality of socialism, and enabling the socialist system to fully prove its possibilities and advantages. We will let nobody and nothing divert us from this road.

CPCZ CC Ninth Session Begins 8 Apr

LD082238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee began this morning in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. [passage omitted] The proceedings were opened

by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party Central Committee. [passage omitted] The report by the Presidium of the party Central Committee on the party's work in the conditions of restructuring the economic mechanism and the development of socialist democracy was delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes. [passage omitted] The afternoon session was chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Problems of social policy were addressed by Comrade Ladislav Adamec. He stated that social policy had to be changed from being a passive component into an active tool of economic policy and of improving work output and quality. The approach to social policy, he said, had to be understood in the sense that as a whole it was an important intensification factor. He also spoke critically about certain problems in the health service, education, services and other sectors.

Comrade Valeria Cizmarova spoke about the participation of Communists in improving production in the Slovak Electrical Engineering Works in Krompachy. She stated that the enterprise's aim was, among other things, for 25 percent of the products to be of a high technical level by the year 1990. She also spoke about the results of cooperation with higher educational institutions and research institutes, which was favorably influencing the pace of innovation.

Comrade Miroslav Maly spoke about experience gained in applying the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration at the Ricany Cooperative Farm in Brno rural district. He stated that 30 percent of the Cooperative members were already involved in that progressive form. The main room for improvement in party work and in the cooperative management was in work with the people, and in winning their support for ensuring highly economical production.

Comrade Josef Riman concentrated on the activity and role of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science in restructuring. He also spoke about the comprehensive review of all scientific research establishments, whose conclusions had proved to be useful for the proceedings of the annual membership meetings of the party primary organizations, and were gradually being put into practice, including the replacement of cadres.

Comrade Antonin Novy dealt with some problems in restructuring the economic mechanism in enterprises in Domazlice District. He pointed out that the workers had been informed late and inadequately when the enterprises were phased into the comprehensive experiment. He stressed the need to step up the efforts of all party members to implement its policy, to establish order and discipline at all workplaces, and to change people's thinking.

Comrade Peter Kneppo stated that the annual membership meetings of the CPSL primary organizations in Bratislava City had discussed, above all, economic tasks. It was the exception rather than the rule that the conclusions of the seventh session of the Party Central Committee had been worked into a specific form so that after public party meetings the working people understood what was expected of them under the conditions of restructuring. He criticized the fact that it still had not been possible to fully overcome superficial approaches in party work.

Comrade Milan Vaclavik stated the policy of restructuring, the fundamental reform of the economic mechanism, and the democratization of society had also found support among the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Restructuring in the army had to focus on strengthening the combat strength and moral and political potential of the army, on strengthening discipline, on the welfare of the people, and on developing the democratization of life in the military collectives. He stressed the significance of Comrade Milos Jakes' proposal to set up a zone of trust, cooperation and good-neighborliness along the line dividing the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Comrade Vlastimil Mertl spoke about ways of improving the ranks of the party. He spoke, above all, about work with candidate members of the party in the Let aircraft works in the Kunovice district of Uherske Hradiste. The basis for their selection is the qualitative requirements put forward by the party works committee. Its members met candidate members at regular informal meetings; the method of having a sponsor had proved effective; and cooperation was also good with the trade union and youth union organization in the enterprise. He paid particular attention to the work of candidate members and young members of the party in development workplaces.

The proceedings of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee will resume tomorrow. The full text of the party Presidium's report will be published in tomorrow's daily newspapers.

Hoffmann Chairs Session

LD081346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] The ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee began in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle this morning. The session is being attended by members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee; heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee; secretaries of the regional party committees in charge of political and organizational work; Communists-members of the federal, Czech, and Slovak Governments; secretaries of the Central Trade Union Council; and other guests.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the start of the session, the participants paid their respects to the memory of Comrade Antonin Himl, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training. The Central Committee then elected working commissions.

This morning's session was chaired by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. A report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the party's work in the conditions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and development of socialist democracy was delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Jakes Presents Report

LD081746 Prague CTK in English
1531 GMT 8 Apr 88

["Main Points from Report Delivered by Party General Secretary"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague April 8 (CTK)—The line of acceleration, restructuring and democratization cannot mean only the rectification of accumulated problems and shortcomings or partial improvements on the road of extensive development, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium said in a report presented to the session of the party Central Committee by General Secretary Milos Jakes today.

There must be a basic revolutionary turnabout towards intensive development, towards an organic link between socialism and the scientific-technological revolution, towards the creation of a qualitatively new state of socialist society in the interest of the people and for the people, towards the enhancement of the appeal and the positions of socialism on the international scale, the report on the work of the party in the conditions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and development of socialist democracy said.

Decisive prerequisites for a successful start of the restructuring are being created at present. This makes it imperative to extricate ourselves from rigid views on many issues, overcome approaches conforming to the extensive forms of economy. Without this, a higher qualitative level of socialism cannot be achieved. Any other line would inevitably lead to stagnation, to the growth of crisis phenomena in the economy and other spheres of the life of society, Milos Jakes stated.

Proposals for changes in the structure and content of the activity of the central bodies were submitted to today's session of the Central Committee. They provide for a new and more rational internal organization of these bodies and a distinct reduction in their staff.

This step has been accelerated so as to strengthen and improve the work of the central managing sphere which faces new responsible tasks especially at present, tasks connected with the step-by-step application of the new economic mechanism and restructuring of the production-technical base in the spirit of the draft bill on state enterprises. The bill is to come into effect next July 1, and not on January 1, 1989 as had been originally assumed. These will be important measures which will involve major cadre shifts and social issues related with this. As a result of the changes in the organization of managing bodies, premises will be vacated and, following the decision of the party Central Committee Secretariat, they are to be restored to their original purpose, mainly as flats and for social, health service and cultural needs, Milos Jakes said.

In socialist society, which is born and develops on the basis of the scientific world outlook and the conscious and creative activity of the working people, the leading role of the Communist Party cannot be weakened. On the contrary, its role must increase. We cannot conceal that in the past four decades the party and society have had not only periods of quick development and remarkable successes but also of reversals which resulted in the casting of doubts on some values and a certain mistrust in the capacities of the managing centres. We see the consequences of this also today. The confidence of the working people in the party and its leading role will grow only if the party makes use of the strength of the Marxist-Leninist truth in its confrontation with the objective reality, Milos Jakes continued.

In its work amid the political system the party must see to it that state and economic bodies do not hide behind the party if they fail to fulfil their tasks and do not avoid unpopular measures. It is just as true that the party must not assume the right to decide for these bodies in attending to the tasks which they are to fulfil. The same applies to its relations with the national committees and social organizations.

An active and business-like approach must be apparent in the focus and methods of the party's ideological and mass political work so that it is conducted in the form of discussion and dialogue and does not avoid burning issues.

Hostile propaganda interprets the process of restructuring and democratization in the socialist countries in its own way. In its attitude to Czechoslovakia, too, it prepared the ground last year for a slander campaign on the anniversaries of important events in the life of our country, especially in connection with the 20th anniversary of January 1968 and the events which followed.

Milos Jakes went on to say that we have been for some time witnessing efforts of anti-communist forces to even organize, with the help of some Western mass media, opposition groups, incite them to actions aimed at causing unrest and tension in Czechoslovak society and

even to veil them with religious motivation. The efforts must be resolutely rejected. In our state, all believers can enjoy religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and participate in religious life and ceremonies. Nobody suffers any restrictions in this in Czechoslovakia, Milos Jakes said.

We neither overestimate nor underestimate the attempts of enemies. These facts have been discussed in the Central Committee Presidium. It is important that the party, the Communists should be thoroughly informed about these problems, that they should effectively counter these attempts and influence the citizens in such a way that the organizers of anti-socialist actions, who are mostly individuals, remain isolated in their intentions. Nobody will be allowed to capitalize on the process of restructuring and democratization. The laws of the state apply to everybody and all those breaking them must reckon with legal consequences, the general secretary stated.

Another part of the report dealt with the situation in the Czechoslovak national economy. Milos Jakes said inter alia that generally we cannot be satisfied with the results achieved in the first three months of this year although they indicate a certain improvement against the past year. The results of enterprises achieved in the first two years of the 8th Five-Year-Plan period (1986 and 1987) do not meet the intentions laid down by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Although quantitative indicators are satisfactorily fulfilled, the planned qualitative indicators fail to be met both in the production itself and in the resulting products.

All this is generally reflected in the lower growth of the social productivity of labour and the national income. While the congress envisaged a 3.5-per cent annual growth rate of the national income in the 8th five-year-plan period, only 2.8 per cent were achieved in 1986 and 2.2 per cent in 1987, according to the statistics.

The fact that the creation of resources envisaged by the plan is not achieved but that investments correspond to the planned, but in fact not achieved, creation of resources considerably complicates the ensuring of a proportionate development and economic balance in the remaining years of the five-year plan. This path, on which we were using the existing reserves, cannot be pursued any longer, otherwise we would get into a situation in which radical measures would be necessary. We must unconditionally earn enough to secure our further social development, Milos Jakes said and added that regrettably far from all people understand this.

We link the enhancement of socialist democracy inseparably with the strengthening of discipline, order and legality, Milos Jakes pointed out.

It is absolutely necessary to put an end to various negative phenomena such as obtaining unearned incomes, tendencies strengthening individualism and in many cases the abuse of office and violation or evasion of laws. A great economic and moral damage is caused by the deeply rooted egalitarianism which is a breach of social justice. A serious anti-social phenomenon, which also appears, are the cases of falsified data about the fulfilment of tasks.

He went on to deal with intra-party issues and announced that the party now has 1,717,016 full and candidate members, 109,429 of them candidate members.

Out of almost 1,106,000 members admitted to the party since 1971, the membership of 208,106 full and candidate members has been terminated. Of these, 28,938 full and candidate members, i.e. almost 14 per cent, have been expelled, 127,276 or 62.2 per cent have had their membership annulled and 51,892, i.e. almost 25 per cent, have been struck off the party members' lists. During the same period, 181,000 penalties have been ordered, of these 30,000 in the last two years for violations of the party statutes and failure to fulfil party resolutions. Every fifth party penalty was ordered last year for criminal activity.

It is imperative to promote the issue of the Communists' activity and example. This is a key problem which is directly linked with the unity, ability to act and authority of the party, the general secretary pointed out.

Universally, in the activity of all party bodies and organizations and throughout the party we put emphasis on the growth of the role and authority of the elected bodies, on the consistent application of the collective principle in their work, on matter-of-fact attitudes and efficiency, on the promotion of intra-party democracy and on the application of the democratic principles of work. The party must be an example in this to all other bodies and organizations. What must be appreciated in cadres is honesty, modesty and selflessness, their ability to subordinate their private interests to the interests of the party and society. This applies not only to Communists. Along with them also people without political affiliation and members of other political parties must be promoted to responsible jobs. We have stressed this principle many times and it should be applied in practice more widely.

It will be expedient to set the principle that the posts of general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia cannot be held for more than two subsequent terms (ten years), in the case of leading secretaries of the party's regional and district committees for three subsequent terms on one and the same body. At the same time, a reasonable rotation of officials should be sought in all elections to party bodies. It will be correct to specify this principle in the party statutes, but this can

and must be done already at present. Similarly, it will be necessary to consider a useful rotation of cadres also outside the party, in other branches. We also must prevent the accumulation of posts on the highest levels and the overloading of managers with offices.

It is now important that the high demands presented at today's session be fully applied in the deliberations of the forthcoming district and regional party conferences and the conclusions they will adopt, Milos Jakes said.

Further Report

LD082052 Prague CTK in English
1837 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 8 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist party Central Committee opened its ninth session here today.

A report of the party Central Committee Presidium on the party's work in the conditions of restructuring of the economic mechanism and development of socialist democracy was delivered by party General Secretary Milos Jakes.

Twelve Central Committee members who took the floor in the debate spoke of the experiences from party work in the restructuring process in factories, farm cooperatives and other sectors of economic and social life.

Dealing with social policy issues, Communist Party Presidium member and Czech Premier Ladislav Adamec said that the social policy must be changed into an active instrument of economic policy, of raising the efficiency and quality of work.

Defence Minister Milan Vaclavik said that the restructuring process is supported also by members of the Czechoslovak People's Army. He stressed that restructuring in the Army must focus on strengthening its combat strength and moral political potential.

The Central Committee session continues on Saturday.

Session Continues 9 Apr

LD090830 Prague CTK in English
0752 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—The 9th session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continues here for the second day today with a debate on the Presidium report on the party's work in the conditions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the development of socialist democracy, delivered yesterday.

This morning's session is presided over by Presidium member Josef Kempny.

Personnel Changes Adopted

LD091533 Prague CTK in English
1451 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—The 9th session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continued here today with a debate on the Presidium report on party work in the conditions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the development of socialist democracy.

The floor was taken by thirty speakers. They expressed full support to the Presidium report delivered by party General Secretary Milos Jakes yesterday. They assured the Central Committee that they would ensure the implementation of the conclusions adopted at today's session within the sphere of their jurisdiction.

The Central Committee then unanimously approved a resolution.

It discussed cadre changes and decided on them in secret elections.

The Communist Party Central Committee elected:

Jan Fojtik and Ignac Janak Presidium members of the party Central Committee,

Jozef Lenart secretary and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee,

Miroslav Zavadil candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium, while simultaneously releasing him from his post of party Central Committee Secretariat member,

Frantisek Hanus secretary and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

It coopted the following comrades as members of the party Central Committee: Jan Gajdosik, Rudolf Hegenbart, Ivan Knotek, Vladimir Kunovjanek, Otto Liska, Vladimir Patek, Stefan Rybar, Ondrej Saling, Miroslav Stepan and Miroslav Zajic.

It promoted Vasil Mohorita from candidate to full member of the party Central Committee.

It elected Vasil Mohorita and Miroslav Stepan members of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

The Central Committee released:

Antonin Kapek from his post of Presidium member of the party Central Committee,

Josef Haman and Josef Havlin from the posts of secretaries and Secretariat members of the party Central Committee,

Jindrich Polednik from the post of secretary of the party Central Committee,

The Central Committee elected:

Jozef Lenart member and chairman of the National Economic Commission of the party Central Committee and released Milos Jakes from these posts,

Frantisek Hanus and Vladimir Patek members of the National Economic Commission of the party Central Committee, Lumir Hanak, Rudolf Hegenbart and Vladimir Kunovjanek members of the Ideological Commission of the party Central Committee.

The Central Committee appreciated the work of the released functionaries, especially Antonin Kapek and Josef Havlin.

In conclusion, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee session was addressed by party General Secretary Milos Jakes.

Restructuring Resolution

LD091724 Prague CTK in English
1505 GMT 9 Apr 88

["Excerpts From Party Central Committee Resolution"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee noted at its session today that the conclusions of last December's 7th session of the Central Committee have received favourable response and broad support from the Czechoslovak working people.

In a resolution passed at its session here today the Central Committee noted that the overall social atmosphere testified to people's interest in being involved in the restructuring. "However, a realistic assessment of the action of party bodies and organizations and the situation in the whole of society shows that despite a certain improvement and an increased initiative of workers we cannot be satisfied with the achieved results", the resolution said.

Unfavourable tendencies continue to exist in the development of the Czechoslovak economy, unresolved problems survive in ensuring the planned aims of intensification, in securing a proportionate development and economic balance: extensive approaches to the creation of the national income still exist. There are reserves in the implementation of the tasks of the 1986-1990 five-year plan and in the use of cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"Consent with the restructuring is still insufficiently reflected in concrete party work", the resolution said and noted that organizational and management work is not improved and the leading role of the party is not promoted in the decisive directions on the necessary scale.

Formal approaches have not been removed from intra-party life, collectiveness, intra-party democracy, the commitment, example and activity of Communists in each field have not been sufficiently developed and an open policy and broad information have not been consistently implemented.

Therefore, the Central Committee considers it necessary to consistently apply in party bodies and organizations the methods and forms of political leadership, increase the independence and responsibility of all levels of social management and the whole political system for the implementation of the party's line.

It said it is necessary to overcome administrative and directive methods and forms of work, to consistently link the present tasks of social and economic development with the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other spheres of the life of society, with the all-round development of socialist democracy, with the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the consistent implementation of the intentions which have been laid down.

The Central Committee pointed out that the links of each party body and organization with the workers should be promoted through wide flow of information and an open policy.

It is necessary to increase the role of the bodies of people's power, struggle more efficiently against bureaucracy and insensitive attitudes to people. Special attention should be paid to social issues and to the solution of problems troubling people. Support should be given to all that is aimed at increasing the activity of the working class, all workers, and their share in the development of the socialist self-management of work teams, in the control and administration of social affairs. It is necessary to see to it that the ideological, organizational and action unity of the party is strengthened in the struggle for the implementation of the party's line.

"The enhancement of the leading role of the party in the restructuring depends on an all-round improvement of its internal life and on the consistent implementation of the Leninist principles and norms", the resolution stressed.

This makes it imperative to strengthen democratic centralism along with the development of intra-party democracy, to increase discipline in the party and in the responsibility of party bodies, organizations, and all Communists for the implementation of the party line and to apply collective attitudes, criticism and self-criticism in their activities.

The Central Committee called it necessary to enhance the control function of party bodies and organizations, increase the supervision of results achieved by leading cadres in all spheres, increase their responsibility before party bodies, workteams and citizens and to apply more broadly the method of accounting for one's work and the collective and democratic principles in cadre work.

The selection, training, distribution and control of cadres must be subordinated to the requirements of the reorganization of the managing structures and a transition to two-level management of the national economy. Greater emphasis must be placed on the competency and the moral qualities and character of cadres.

The Central Committee stressed it is necessary to set the principle that the post of general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia may not be held for more than two subsequent terms. Head secretariates [as received] of the party's regional and district committees may not hold these posts for more than three subsequent terms. A reasonable rotation of cadres must be consistently sought in elections to all party bodies and a similar attitude must be taken in the rotation of cadres outside the party, in other spheres. It is necessary to prevent accumulation of posts in managers and their overloading with functions, the resolution said.

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party approved:

1. The report of the party Central Committee Presidium on the tasks of the party in the restructuring delivered by party General Secretary Milos Jakes as a directive for the party's work in the forthcoming period,

2. The report on the activity of the party Central Committee Presidium, Secretariat and Commissions in the period since the 7th party Central Committee session in December 1987, and

3. Cadre proposals.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee took note of:

1. The information of the preparations and the course of annual membership meetings in 1988,

2. The report on the experiences from the realization of the resolutions of the 3d session of the party Central Committee and the development of the party membership base in 1987,

3. The political and organizational ensuring of the conclusions of the 9th party Central Committee session,

4. The proposal for the structure of the central bodies, and

5. Review of the activity of the party Central Control and Audit Commission from the 17th Party congress to the end of 1987.

The Central Committee enjoined its Presidium to submit at the next session of the party Central Committee:

1. A proposal for a Central Committee commission for working out the program of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,

2. Proposals for the membership of a party Central Committee permanent commission for the questions of the party's internal life and a permanent commission for the problems of the creation and protection of the living environment, and

3. Draft amendments to the order of procedure of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Session Ends 9 Apr

LD091631 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee has ended with a speech by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party Central Committee.

Jakes Makes Closing Speech

LD091700 Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—The two-day Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee session which ended today "proved unity in the committee's approach to the key problems of the party's work and to the implementation of its leading role in the conditions of restructuring the economic mechanism and developing socialist democracy", General Secretary Milos Jakes said at the end of the session today.

He called for full development of the party's work in the spirit of the tradition of Klement Gottwald, its late leader, for consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of its internal life contained in the party statutes, for democratization and thus increased ability of the party to act. "This is the basic condition for the party to head the process of restructuring and democratization which we have launched and which is irreversible", he said.

He stressed the importance of improving cadre policy and making it more democratic so that all fields are staffed with people who have the confidence, abilities and personal qualities necessary for this work.

The session paid attention to the national economy, especially plan fulfilment this year, and stressed that these issues, including the removal of shortcomings causing problems in the life of people and criticized by

them, as well as the development of the workers' activity must be in the forefront of the daily effort of party organizations and Communists in the managing bodies, Milos Jakes said.

The general secretary announced that proposals for a new organization of central bodies have also been discussed at the session and the new organization "must primarily be linked with a change in the context, style and methods of work and lead to a consistent enforcement of the new economic mechanism".

The discussion of cadre issues sought the principle of reducing the term of office and ensuring greater renewal of the party bodies: "These changes are aimed at making better use of the abilities and prerequisites of individual comrades and promoting younger ones, while maintaining continuity of work, and thus creating conditions for the further successful advance in the fulfilment of the tasks of the party's policy", Milos Jakes said.

He thanked Antonin Kapek, Josef Havlin and other outgoing officials for their work.

In conclusion he emphasized that the foreign political line of the party is one of indestructible friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, support and understanding of all peace-loving, democratic and realistic forces in the world.

"We shall continue to actively work for realism and common sense to triumph in international relations, for progress to be made on the road towards eliminating the danger of nuclear war and towards disarmament and the strengthening of the positions of peace", Milos Jakes pointed out.

CTK Reports CPCZ Leaders' Biographies

Secretary Jozef Lenart

LD091757 Prague CTK in English
1519 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—Jozef Lenart was born on April 3, 1923 at Liptovska Porubka in the Liptovsky Mikulas district, Central Slovakia. He comes from a worker's family. He joined the Communist Party in 1943 and participated in underground work and the 1944 Slovak national uprising.

In the years 1953-1956 Jozef Lenart studied at the communist party college in Moscow. Since 1962, he was chairman of the Slovak National Council and since 1963 Czechoslovak premier. In 1968, he was elected Czechoslovak Communist Party secretary and in 1970 Slovak Communist Party first secretary.

Jozef Lenart has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee since 1958. In 1962, he was elected member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, in 1968 its alternate member and in 1970 again its member. He is a member of the Secretariat and the Presidium of the Slovak Communist Party.

Since 1960, Jozef Lenart has been a deputy of the National Assembly, later the Federal Assembly, and since 1971 a member of its Presidium and deputy of the Slovak National Council. He is deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front and chairman of the Slovak National Front.

Jozef Lenart has received high state awards. He is a Hero of Socialist Labour, winner of the Klement Gottwald Order, the Order of the Republic, the Order of the Victorious February 1948, the October Revolution Order and others.

Presidium Member Fojtik

LD091801 Prague CTK in English
1522 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—Jan Fojtik was born at Milotice nad Becvou in the Prerov District, North Moravia on March 1, 1928. He comes from the family of a farm labourer, is a graduate of the philosophical faculty of Charles University in Prague, and a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1946.

Jan Fojtik joined the staff of the party newspaper RUDE PRAVO in 1951. In 1957-1961, he studied at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. After his return he was deputy editor of RUDE PRAVO. From May 1969, he was editor-in-chief of the party periodical NOVA MYSL and after this briefly rector of the party political college. Since November 1969, he has been secretary of the Party Central Committee.

Jan Fojtik became a member of the party Central Committee and its Secretariat in 1969. Since 1970, he has been a member of the party's Ideological Commission. He was elected candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium in November 1982.

Since 1971, Jan Fojtik has been a deputy of the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. He has been awarded many high state distinctions, notably the Klement Gottwald Order, the Order of the Republic and the Order of Victorious February 1948.

Presidium Member Janak

LD091805 Prague CTK in English
1526 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—Ignac Janak, Czechoslovak Communist Party member since 1952, was born at Velke Zaluzice in the Michalovce District of East Slovakia on October 4, 1930. He comes from a peasant family.

After graduating from the teaching academy in 1950 he continued his studies at the pedagogical college in 1954-1957. He taught and was headmaster at secondary schools. From 1961 he joined the staff of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee. In 1964 Ignac Janak began to study at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. In 1967 he was head of a section at the Education Department of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee. In 1973 he was elected head secretary of the Western Slovak regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, and in 1987 secretary of the Central Committee.

In 1973, Ignac Janak was elected member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, in 1977 member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, and in March 1986 candidate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium.

He is a deputy of the House of the People of the Federal Assembly and a member of the Czechoslovak National Front Presidium.

Ignac Janak has been awarded the Order of Victorious February 1948, the Order of Labour and other distinctions.

Presidium Candidate Member Zavadil

LD091811 Prague CTK in English
1530 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—Miroslav Zavadil was born into a working-class family at Prerov, North Moravia on January 9, 1932. He joined the Communist Party in 1948.

Miroslav Zavadil was trained as a miner. In 1957-1960 he studied at the political college of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. After this he was elected chairman of the Youth Union Regional Committee in Ostrava and in 1963 became chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth. In 1970-1972, he was head secretary and deputy chairman of the National Front in the Czech Republic. For three years he was director-general of the Cedok Travel Bureau, from 1975 was central secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union. Miroslav Zavadil was Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1984 to 1987 and in 1987 was elected chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

He was elected member of the Communist Party Central Committee at the party's 13th congress, in 1971 was made alternate member and since 1976 again a full member. In March 1987 he was elected member of the Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat.

Miroslav Zavadil is a deputy of the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

He is the holder of the Order of Labour and other distinctions.

Secretary Member Mohorita

LD091815 Prague CTK in English
1631 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—Vasil Mohorita was born on September 19, 1952 in Prague into the family of a civil servant. He has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1970.

After being trained as a mechanic, he studied at the komsomol college in Moscow. In 1976, he became chairman of the district committee of the Socialist Union of Youth at Prague 2. In the years 1978-1982, he studied at the Czechoslovak Communist party political college in Prague. After the studies he was elected secretary and later chairman of the union's Czech Central Committee. Since 1987 he has been chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee.

At the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress Vasil Mohorita was elected party Central Committee alternate member. He is a member of the Czechoslovak National Front Presidium and a deputy of the Czech National Council. He has received awards for excellent work and other medals.

Secretary Hanus

LD091817 Prague CTK in English
1633 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—Frantisek Hanus was born on January 17, 1943 at Kasovice in the Katovy District, West Bohemia. He comes from the family of a worker. He has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1966.

During his studies at the college of mechanical and electrical engineering in Plzen, he was delegated to the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloy. After graduation, he became a worker, assistant and chief foreman at the Kladno steel works.

In 1973, he was elected chairman of the works committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and in 1979 secretary of the party Central Bohemian Regional Committee.

In 1984, he was deputy head of the party Central Committee Political-Organizational Department. Since 1985, he has been head secretary of the party Central Bohemian Regional Committee.

At the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in 1986, Frantisek Hanus was elected party Central Committee member.

He has received the state distinction for excellent work and other medals.

Secretariat Member Stepan

LD091823 Prague CTK in English
1644 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK)—Miroslav Stepan was born on April 5, 1945 in Louny, North Bohemia, into a farmer's family. He joined the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1965.

After graduating from the agricultural college he worked as a technician at the research institute of agricultural technology in Prague and later gained a scientific degree at the college. In 1972 he became head of a department of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee and in 1974 chairman of the Union's Prague City Committee. Since 1977 he was the union's representative in the International Union of Students (IUS) and IUS President. At the beginning of 1986 he became head of a department of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and at the end of the same year the committee's secretary.

Since 1981 Miroslav Stepan has been a deputy of the House of the people of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and since 1986 chairman of the House's Foreign Relations Committee.

He has received the distinction for excellent work and other medals.

U.S. Request for Military Inspection Granted

LD101702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN)—Citing the requirements of the Stockholm Document governing the holding and control of military activities requiring announcement, the U.S. Government on 9 April made a request to carry out an inspection on the territory of the GDR. It is to cover the period 10-12 April 1988 and will take place in the region of Luebben, Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben, Rothenburg, Leuben, and Wernsdorf. It will be undertaken by four officers of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The request was granted by the Government of the GDR. All signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act are being informed about this through diplomatic channels.

Daily Scores Recent FRG Forgeries

LD091126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0134 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr ADN—Under the heading "Rotten Forgers," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary on Saturday:

On 28 March we published an ADN report according to which "a primitive, forged edition of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, produced in the West, was disseminated in traffic between the FRG, Berlin (West), and the GDR." "Of particular note in this respect," said the agency "is the fact that these forgeries are also displayed in the Kreuzberg and Schoeneberg town halls in Berlin (West)."

In view of the really unspeakable primitiveness of the forgery, it could not be our concern to look into it. A new element has now arisen, however. The hitherto unidentified forgers have now spoken up. They have "claimed responsibility" for their product, presumably because it failed to have the hoped-for effect, and are vociferously selling quotations from their sorry effort to the FRG press and telling of the "action" by means of which they got it "into circulation." Just like crooks who from their hideout threw things that failed to hit their target and who are now boastfully crying: We did it.

And who are "We"? The Hamburg paper TEMPO. It sees itself as a sort of "spirit-of-the-times" magazine. Its political profile is characterized by the readers it is aimed at: conservative young entrepreneurs and political "climbers." The leading shareholder of the Jahreszeiten Publishing Company, in which TEMPO appears, is a certain Ganaske, who is known to belong to the extreme right wing. From these facts alone, it is clear what "spirit of the times" we are dealing with here.

We are accustomed to forgeries and deliberate false information about the GDR. Some newspapers as well as certain electronic media of the FRG are constantly producing incorrect, incomplete, even false and deliberately misleading reports and information about us. Emotions are stirred up against the GDR. People are busy working to depict the GDR as an enemy.

But forged editions of GDR newspapers now? It is high time to ask what else will be classed as part of the much vaunted "press freedom" in the West. It is time to ask how this fits in with the relevant conditions of the valid rights of the press. It is time to ask how the people behind this and the perpetrators of the forgery, as well as those who offer such things for sale in their offices, feel about the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, e.g., and about "helping to strengthen peace and understanding between the peoples," and not interfering in the internal affairs of others.

And one final word: Forgery is a punishable offense.

Haitian CP Leader Speaks in Berlin

LD081307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 8 APR (ADN)—The Haitian Communists will steadfastly continue their struggle for freedom, democracy, national sovereignty and the country's economic and social development. This was underlined by Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists, at a news conference in Berlin on Friday. His party has become a leading political force in Haiti and has won great influence among the population, above all in the struggle against the Duvalier dictatorship.

In the secretary General's view, the present government in Haiti is a transition cabinet, which was extensively isolated in the country itself, as well as internationally. The government was not elected by the people, said Rene Theodore, referring to the fraudulent elections and the military terror before and during the 17 January elections. A widespread plot by the country's reactionary forces, as well as massive U.S. pressure, prevented any decisive political changes after Duvalier's downfall. Nevertheless, the population has won a number of democratic rights, including the right to assembly and freedom of speech, which must be defended and augmented.

Central Committee Publishes 1 May Slogans

AU081135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 88 p 1

["SED Central Committee Slogans on 1 May 1988"]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May, the fighting day of the international workers class!

2. High achievements for the well-being of the people and for peace—everything for the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress!

3. Greetings and thanks to all working people for their achievements aimed at strengthening the GDR!

4. With the people and for the people—onward on the proven course of shaping the developed socialist society!

5. We are successfully implementing the course of economic and social policy!

6. Our socialist fatherland—a place where freedom, democracy, and human rights are being realized!

7. 70 years of KPD—we continue the work of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and Ernst Thaelmann!

8. Following the agreement on intermediate-range missiles, let us move from zero option to zero option! Let us put an end to the arms race!

9. For nuclear-free zones! Away with the tools of the Devil!

10. Full support for the Soviet disarmament initiative!

11. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace!

12. In firm alliance with the Soviet Union—everything for a strong socialism and secure peace!

13. Long live the indestructible militant alliance between the SED and CPSU!

14. Greetings to all fraternal socialist countries—together for socialism and peace!

15. Socialist economic integration—for top performances in research and production!

16. Living socialist democracy: work, plan, and govern together!

17. In tested alliance with the National Front for the well-being of all citizens!

18. My workplace—my combat station for peace!

19. With good results in socialist competition—for the implementation of the SED's economic strategy!

20. Fulfill and overfulfill the 1988 plan with new initiatives in a product-related manner—we keep our word!

21. Dynamic economic growth through broad application and efficient use of key technologies!

22. High labor productivity and efficiency through top performances in science and technology!

23. For high quality through flawless work—my hand for my product!

24. Construction workers! Implement the housing program as the core of social policy with high efficiency and quality!

25. Researchers, constructors, and technologists! High economic growth requires bold ideas and effective solutions!

26. Cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture! Top performances in the fields and barns on the basis of science and practical experience!

27. Working people of trade and services! Good performances every day for the well-being of the people!

28. Members of the health and social sectors! For high quality and efficiency in medical and social care!

29. University teachers and students! Strengthen our socialist state through high scientific performances!

30. Teachers and parents! Education of the young to become class-conscious citizens—our joint concern!

31. Youth of our country! Onward within the "FDJ Pledge GDR 40" to strengthen and protect the GDR!

32. Young pioneers and Thaelmann pioneers! Fulfill your pioneer assignment "Always ready at the side of the comrades!"—onward to the eighth Pioneer meeting in Karl-Marx-Stadt!

33. Athletes! Accomplish great achievements within the "Sports Relay GDR 40!"

34. Artists and cultural workers! Enrich the cultural life in the towns and throughout the country through creativity!

35. Women and girls! All your strength for a strong GDR—for the happiness of the families!

36. With new ideas and deeds in the "Beautify our towns and villages—join in!" initiative!

37. Members of the GDR National People's Army! In close alliance with the brothers-in-arms—vigilant and combat-ready at any time for the well-being of the people and for peace!

38. Members of the GDR Border Troops! For the reliable protection of the GDR state borders through high commitment!

39. Members of the defense and security forces! Your deed for the comprehensive strengthening and reliable protection of the worker-peasant power!

40. Members of the workers militia! Onward to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the armed workers militia through high performances at the workplace and in training!

41. Militant fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties throughout the world!

42. Greetings to the DKP in its struggle for peace and democracy, against cutbacks in social benefits and mass unemployment!

43. Greetings to the SEW Comrades, who are fighting for interests of the working people in West Berlin!

44. United with all who are committed to peace, disarmament, and international security!

45. Anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in their struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress!

46. Our firm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua!

47. Solidarity with the courageous struggle of the people of Palestine! For a secure and just peace in the Middle East!

48. Away with apartheid! Solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa!

49. We greet the Movement of Nonaligned Countries in their struggle for peace, disarmament, and development!

50. Freedom for the communists imprisoned by reaction, for all patriots!

51. Long live Marxism-Leninism—reliable guide in the struggles of our time!

52. Long live proletarian internationalism!

SFRY's Branko Mikulic Begins Official Visit

LD101024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, 10 Apr (TANJUG)—The first official talks between FEC President Branko Mikulic and Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz began this morning in the Residence in Buda, which is a palace reserved for highest-ranking foreign guests. The dialogue is taking place in a restricted circle, and it is expected that attention will be focused on concrete steps to further promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

Branko Mikulic arrived in Budapest at 0900 this morning by special plane. He is accompanied by Egon Padovan, a member of the FEC and cochairman of the mixed Yugoslav-Hungarian committee for economic relations; Trajko Trajkovski, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Goran Kapetanovic, head of Mikulic's cabinet; and Milan Marinkovic, an acting head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. At Ferihegy airport the highly distinguished guest from Belgrade was welcomed by Karoly Grosz and his aides. Rudolf Sova, Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest, and other embassy staff were also among the welcoming party.

Grosz Receives Mikulic for Talks

LD101227 Budapest MTI in English 1135 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)—The heads of government held talks of limited attendance at the residence of Branko Mikulic. The Hungarian negotiating group was headed by Karoly Grosz and included Istvan Oszi and Sandor Gyorke, and the Yugoslavian was led by Branko Mikulic and included Egon Padovan, Trajko Trajkovski and Rudolf Sova.

During the informal discussion, which was marked by an open cordial atmosphere, the parties informed each other on their countries' internal development, economic and social situation and current tasks.

Mikulic Sees Budapest Sights

LD102213 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)—In the afternoon Branko Mikulic and party, accompanied by Kalman Gernyi, deputy chairman of the Metropolitan Council, saw the Matthias Church and the nearby sights. Then he went for a walk to Vaci Street in downtown and was informed on the past and everyday life and problems of Budapest.

Members of Delegations Named

LD110916 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Hungarian-Yugoslav plenary talks are under way in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation is led by Premier Karoly Grosz. Its members are Miklos Villanyi, minister of finance; Istvan Oeszi, deputy foreign minister; Imre Dunai, deputy minister of trade; and Sandor Gyorke, our country's ambassador in Belgrade.

The Yugoslav delegation includes Premier Branko Mikulic; Egon Padovan, cochairman of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic cooperation Committee; Trajko Trajkovski, deputy foreign minister; and Rudolf Sova, Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest.

Before the start of the negotiations, Premier Branko Mikulic laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' monument in Heroes' square.

Students Warned Against 'Unlawful Organization'

LD082005 Budapest MTI in English 1653 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI)—On March 30, 1988, a group of university students and young professionals initiated to set up an unlawful organization, therefore, on April 8, 1988, the competent police organs warned Miklos Andrassy, a resident of Dunaujvaros, Viktor Orban, a resident of Szolnok, and Ivan Csaba, Laszlo Kover and Andras Racz, residents of Budapest. The named were called on to discontinue their activity.

Daily on 'Unlawful' Youth Group

LD090803 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] On 30 March this year a group of university students and young intellectuals initiated the establishment of an unlawful organization. The competent police organs have warned a few of the organization's members and called on them to cease their activities.

The Federation of Young Democrats has founded a national organization with a puzzling program and frequent references to the Constitution. They do not agree with the policy of the MSZMP and its youth league, which believes that the problems facing society can only be resolved in the longer term. To them this does not represent an attractive perspective.

The authorities have patiently warned them to act responsibly and within the law, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Solidarity Calls for 1 May Rallies

LD102020 Hamburg DPA in German
1831 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—In Poland, the leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity has this year once more called for independent rallies on 1 May. In a statement by the union's executive commission handed to Western correspondents today, it is stressed that for workers 1 May is a day of struggle for basic rights and trade union freedom, of protest against price increases, and against the destruction of independent social initiatives.

In the statement passed by the executive commission yesterday, a worsening of living conditions, an impoverishment of families, the housing shortage, and pollution of the environment are put down to the last 40 years of the "unchecked and monopolistic exercise of power" in Poland. Participation in the official May processions signified "participation in the celebration of state power," the statement says.

PAP Reports on Council of State Meeting

LD081001 Warsaw PAP in English
2109 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—In connection with preparations for the elections to people's councils scheduled for June 19th the Council of State, during a meeting held here today, acknowledged the notification of the establishment today of the All-Poland Electoral College with the following membership: —chairman: Jan Dobraczynski - chairman of PRON's National Council,—Deputy Chairmen: Kazimierz Cypryniak - PUWP CC Secretary, Bogdan Krolewski - chairman of the Presidium and secretary of the UPP's (United Peasant Party) National Committee, Anna Przeclawska - member of the Presidium of PRON National Council's Executive Committee and member of the President of the Council of State's Consultative Council, Prof Edward Zglobnicki - member of the Presidium and secretary of the Democratic Party's (SD) Central Committee, member of Executive Committee of PRON's National Council,—Secretary: Stanislaw Gabrielski - PUWP CC member, head of the PUWP CC's organizational department.

Furthermore, the Electoral College is also made up of 20 other members representing political parties, professional and social organizations, as well as opinion-forming bodies.

By notifying the Council of State of its formation the All-Poland Electoral College fulfilled the condition specified in the Electoral Law to People's Councils and began carrying out its duties.

The Council of State established a State Election Commission from among voters nominated by PRON National Council's Executive Committee and by the supreme authorities of political, professional and social organizations.

Among members of the State Election Commission are:—Chairman: Adam Zielinski - president of the Supreme Administrative Court, —Deputy Chairmen: Sylwester Nowak - electrician at the "Wawel" colliery in Ruda Slaska, Czeslaw Jaworski - UPP National Committee's vice-chairman, Waclaw Kupper - Democratic Party [DP] CC member and head of the DP CC's Representative and self-management Organs department, Andrzej Elbanowski - member of PRON's Executive Committee, chairman of the Law Creation and Application Commission—secretary: Edward Szymanski - Sejm deputy, head of the PUWP CC's Sejm Affairs Bureau, as well as 15 members representing political, social and Catholic, as well as opinion creating organizations.

The Council of State also determined the rules and regulations of the State Election Commission, voivodship election commissions, basic election commissions, district election commissions, as well as passed other regulations of a technical nature.

Next, the Council of State determined organization procedures of citizens' meetings, convened by organs of the self-government of town and village dwellers or PRON cells, as well as the method of the nomination of candidates for councillor by them.

The Council of State also concluded the analysis, initiated in March, of the results of a nationwide social consultation on "the assumptions of amendments to the 1983 law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government." The Council decided that the results would be presented to the public through the press.

Furthermore, the Council decided to file the draft law with the Sejm. It noted far going changes in the law pertaining especially to the creation of communal property, as well as giving councillors special legal protection resembling parliamentary immunity—these require amending of the Constitution. In view of this the Council of State undertook a legislative initiative on the subject of amending the Constitution in the above mentioned scope.

The Council of State reviewed a report on the realization of the 1983 law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government in the passing term of people's councils. The report drew particular attention to the realization of the basic tasks of people's councils and their obligations to voters, the improvement of territorial planning and the councils' management of funds, as well as the development of their economic potential in association with the process of decentralization. Much attention was devoted to the shaping of a new style of work of the people's councils and the consolidation of their supreme position vis-a-vis regional organs of state administration.

The Council of State decided to present to the Sejm a report on the realization of the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government. The Council of State also evaluated the process of the handing-over to the people's councils of enterprises which were hitherto subordinated to the supreme organs of state administration.

The chairmen of voivodship people's council, attending the meeting, voicing their support for the contept of the taking over by the people's councils of some of the enterprises hitherto subordinated to the supreme organs of state administration, draw attention to the fact that the present proposals did not stand up to expectations and the councils' proposals. They noticed delays in the handing-over process in relation to the adopted schedules, as well as drew attention to the insufficiency of working consultations between ministries and voivodship authorities and a lack of unequivocal criteria as to which enterprises should come under transfer. They also motioned for the correlation of the enterprise transfer process with the proposals of legal chances determining the financial and economic independence of people's councils and for comprehensive treatment of the handing-over process together with the financial effects following from this for the people's councils.

Evaluating the process of the handing over of enterprises to voivodship people's councils, the Council of State stressed the need of consistence in the realization of the adopted concept. It envisages that decentralization is to lead, in effect, not only to increased management effectiveness and greater independence of the councils connected with their own sources of financing but also created conditions for them for fuller solving of the economic and welfare problems of local communities.

Urban 5 Apr News Conference Reported

AU081216 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Apr 88 pp 1, 7

[Report on news conference given to Polish Television and PAP representatives by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at his Warsaw office on 5 April]

[Text] PAP—Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's meeting with journalists on 5 April, the first Tuesday after the holiday, was unusual. It took place in his office, and only representatives of Polish Television and PAP came. However, the questions originated from the residents of Warsaw, who had said in a public television poll what kind of questions they would ask Jerzy Urban if ever invited to a press conference.

Question from an ambulance doctor: How does the minister feel now that the considerable wage rises for health employees that he announced have turned out to be untrue?

[Urban] The doctor's memory fails her, because I never announced any wage rises for doctors and health employees at all. I played a different part. I made an announcement which later caused misunderstanding and objections, and apologized to the health service because the announcement was imprecise. I said that health service employees believed that the total wage rises they had been granted would come to an average of Z14,900 per person. This figure was reported on television. But other hypothetical wage rises were added to it. I apologized because I should have rephrased what I said. I should have said that the wage rises amount to several thousand zlotys, but if one adds to this the Z6,000 worth of bonuses that everyone received, then the total comes to an average of Z14,900 per person. So I apologized for the faulty way in which I presented the information, which caused indignation, misunderstanding, and objections. The Health Ministry will submit to the Government Presidium an analysis of wages in the health service by the end of August.

Question from a passer-by: Why say that the government will raise the prices of alcohol to fight alcoholism when we know that a drunk drinks all he has to and all he wants, and that the alcohol monopoly provides the state with a large income?

[Urban] There is no prices policy for the benefit of alcoholics, in other words sick people who drink because they are dependent on it. However, it is different with those who drink quite simply because they like alcohol. These people usually drink as much as they can afford. So if all prices went up except those of alcohol, alcohol would be cheaper than everything else, and would also be cheaper in relation to wages, which are also going up. Therefore, it is essential to increase the price of alcohol, or else there would be an increase in drunkenness. Of course the income from sales of alcohol goes to the state budget, but that pocket is the same as a citizen's own pocket. After all, this income is spent on medicine, education, and all other general social goals. The only possible alternative is that money from sales of alcohol would go into the pockets of those who sell it privately or brew it at home.

Question from a passer-by: How many children does the minister have? How does he spend his holidays? Does he like fishing, does he have a car and drive it? How much a month does he spend on gasoline and repairs?

[Urban] I have one child, if you can call a 30-year old woman a child. For my holidays I usually go to the Masurian lakes or Hel Peninsula. I do not catch fish, though I like eating them. My wife and I have a small Fiat, but I usually use my official car. I have been driving for 20 years. We spend about Z5,000 a month on gasoline. It is difficult to say how much I spend on repairs, because on one occasion I spend nothing and the next time very much.

Question from an ambulance doctor: Apart from drafting programs, what exactly is the government doing about the health service, which is a social cause?

[Urban] Before the government can act, it has to have a plan of action. And this action is now being undertaken. The PZPR Politburo met in Katowice in order to discuss this topic. It approved and expounded proposals by the Health Ministry. The health ministry is already working on a program of reforming the health service, of which the government made a preliminary analysis. Following all the consultations and amendments, the government will surely adopt this program soon. It is a very extensive program, the size of a small book. It calls for more sources of finance for medicine, including more funds out of the state budget, contributions by work premises, payment for treatment if provided by a private doctor, and payment for some services and drugs. The program calls for changes to the economic principles behind the functioning of the health service, including a minimum number of employees in given health premises. This means that the head of a health institution will be able to employ fewer people and pay them more. Health premises will have greater economic independence so that they can manage their resources in the best way. Other foreseen changes include making the variable portion of wages dependent on services rendered, in other words introducing something in the nature of an accord wherever possible. The point is not to pay wages by virtue of one's position, but by virtue of the effort put in. The health ministry will have at its disposal all the foreign currency resources necessary to purchase imported drugs and supply the resources for domestic drug production. An alteration in the structure of imports is also foreseen, whereby as many drug ingredients as possible will be imported for the dollars that have been allocated for this, and the final drugs will be manufactured in Poland. This is a very exhaustive program, which also includes preventive medicine. Implementation will already begin in the second half of the year. Question from a passer-by: What does the government plan to do to stop young people from seeking a new life abroad?

[Urban] No single move or resolution making young people believe that they have better prospects in Poland is possible. I think even the moods of those young people who feel depressed will change when a spurt of development occurs in all spheres of life. To put it in the most general terms, these new professional and material prospects are being opened up by the second stage of the reform, and in various ways. However, the government is paying particular attention to young people's main grievances and their start in life, for example the problem with housing. The government supports self-management. A program for the development of housing construction coupled with a better system of credits has been adopted.

In other spheres, the possibilities are already considerable, for example in education. However, job satisfaction requires on the one hand better work at every work post, and on the other hand it depends on a cadres policy that guarantees more rapid promotion and a broader scope of work. In fact, one ought to talk about every sphere in turn, because a young farmer's prospects and satisfaction depend on one set of factors, and those of a young doctor or laborer depend on another set. But if we examine from this angle all the programs in Poland and everything that is happening and is due to happen and change, then every young person should feel today or tomorrow that some kind of horizon is opening up before him. Even those who are interested in nothing except money and are gaining better chances for private enterprise should feel this way.

Question from a shopkeeper: How did you spend the holiday?

[Urban] I stayed with my wife's family in Bialystok. I ate, drank, and stared at the television set. I went for some kind of walk, like everyone else.

Question from a shopper: Because you were chosen man of the year in one survey, tell me if you really are a real man.

[Urban] No. Programatically, I am not a real man. I simply hate those of the "real man" type, those who think they are good drivers; whose ambition is to hammer nails in their own home; are possessive, resolute, sensitive, and want to rule their family. Because all these qualities and others besides conjure up an image of a real man in my mind, I try to be the opposite.

Question from a motorist: You promised that gasoline would bear commercial prices as of 1 April. Well?

[Urban] People sometimes hear what they want to hear, not what I really say. This is what I said literally: Perhaps commercial prices of gasoline will soon be introduced. They are being prepared. I cannot give a date yet. Our Sejm has approved a list of commodities bearing official prices. Gasoline is on this list. There cannot be two official prices for one commodity. Therefore, the list has to be modified so that commercial gasoline can bear an official price. The government has submitted a motion to the Sejm in this matter. When the Sejm permits the government to apply two prices of gasoline, the government will probably soon do so.

Question from a bus driver: When was the last time you traveled by bus?

[Urban] I seldom do, but if I do go by bus it is usually to some place where I am going to drink. I do not remember the last time I took a bus, because it is not such an important event that I should note it in my diary or remember it.

Question from a bus passenger: How is it possible that at a news conference someone asks a spontaneous question and you read the answer from a card?

[Urban] It is possible because my colleagues and I foresee questions and prepare ourselves for them. So when a question is asked, my colleague usually hands me a card containing basic information on the subject at hand or the authorities' stance toward it. But sometimes I have a prepared statement to read out, and I use questions as a pretext to read it. Usually, however, all I have is notes, and when I look at them I give the impression that I am reading. My task is to convey the stances of the authorities precisely, not give the impression that I am an omniscient artist.

People's Council 'Elections' Set for 19 June

LD092326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] The electoral calender specifies 9 April as the final deadline for the carrying out of a series of acts associated with elections to the People's Councils: All have been carried out. The National Electoral College has constituted itself and the State Electoral Commission has been appointed. A decree of the Council of State regarding the establishment of the number of councillors in voivodship peoples' councils, including the number chosen for particular voivodship lists, has been published. The Council of State has also carried out the division of the country into electoral districts for the elections to the Voivodship Peoples' Councils. The fourth act was the publication of the resolutions of the Voivodship Peoples' Councils on the matter of setting the number of councillors for basic level councils. This obligation has also been fulfilled. Elections to Peoples' Councils are to be held on 19 June. Let us stress: Elections, not voting [wybory, nie glosowanie]. This is a fundamental qualitative change.

Leaders of Voivodship Councils Meet

LD090634 Warsaw PAP in English 1527 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 8—Heads of voivodship people's councils and voivodas held a joint session here today to discuss the tasks of people's councils and regional state administration bodies in the election campaign to people's councils. The session was attended by representatives of the leadership of the PUWP and other political parties, of the Council of State and the government. Present was the Sejm speaker, Roman Malinowski.

The meeting was chaired by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner who stressed the special significance of the present election campaign to people's councils, preceded, as he recalled, by a comprehensive discussion on the draft of a new electoral law and amendments to the law on people's councils and territorial self-government.

We start this campaign, Messner emphasized, being fully convinced that in the passing term of office the people's councils have contributed to the settlement, or have initiated the solution of many difficult problems. And though not all the problems have been solved, all in all the current term has been a significant step forward.

The political assumptions of the election campaign to people's councils were presented by PUWP CC secretary, vice-chairman of the all-Poland electoral council Kazimierz Cypryniak.

Summing up the rich and varied attainments of the people's councils of the present term, he said, one can stress that they fully deserve society's vote of acceptance.

The new electoral law, which sprang up on the ground of the policy of socialist renewal, national agreement and reforms realized after the 9th PUWP Congress, is conducive to the consolidation of the subjective role of society at every stage of the election campaign, he said.

In keeping with electoral law provisions elections are held on the basis of PRON's election declaration. In accordance with this declaration local election programmes should be drafted in rural communes, towns and voivodships. It is essential that the election campaign is accompanied by creation of positive facts in every rural commune and town.

The granting of the right to put forth candidates to citizens' meetings organized by PRON links and territorial self-governments has opened up the possibility to participate directly in the process of proposing candidates also to those citizens who do not belong to any political or social organization. Thus all citizens of Poland have been given equal rights in the process of putting forth candidates.

The central commission for cooperation of the PUWP, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party sees the possibility for persons remaining outside the circle of PRON signatories and other organizations entitled to put forth candidates to become candidates to people's councils. Such practice will serve, according to the commission's opinion, the expansion of the platform of national agreement and enrichment of socialist pluralism.

Organizational-legal tasks of the people's councils and regional bodies of state administration in the election campaign to people's councils were presented by head of the Council of State Chancellery Jerzy Breitkopf who stressed that realization of these tasks will to a considerable degree determine society's sense of law-abidingness in the course of the election campaign and in the election itself.

In conclusion of his statement Breitkopf informed the meeting about the forming of an electoral team at the Council of State, which apart from organizational work will offer every explanation and assistance in regional activities.

Member of the Council of State Kazimierz Secomski told the meeting about the planned amendments to legal regulations connected with the new powers of people's

councils. These amendments cover the Constitution, the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government and some other legal acts.

Amendments to the Constitution, initiated by the Council of State, are connected with the establishment of a new category of national property—the communal property—and the granting to councillors of special legal protection patterned on parliamentary immunity.

The most significant change in the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government will be the one designed to consolidate the financial base of the council's independent activity which should allow regional authorities to gradually shift to the principles of self-financing.

It is planned that the next term will bring intensification of decentralization measures. In particular, the basic level will be entrusted with problems of maintenance of educational, health, cultural, sports and tourist facilities, with the exception of centres of national rank.

Informing the meeting about Poland's socio-economic situation Vice-Premier Zdislaw Sadowski drew attention to the deterioration of social moods connected with the price-income operation. These emotional reactions of society must not be ignored, he said.

There are no grounds for stating that the income-price processes have escaped the government's control. There do occur, however, some disquieting phenomena related to the latest income-price operation. The implementation programme of the economic reform's second stage could be threatened by giving in to tendencies of some enterprises to excessively raise contractual prices. This year, the economically justified scale of price rises is considered to be the one not surpassing 5 per cent.

Yet another threat is posed by the yielding to the pressure of crews in some enterprises for excessive wage rises. The tax on pays exceeding the adopted norms will be firmly executed, Sadowski emphasized.

In the first two months of the present year supplies viewed against the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan in 22 out of 40 groups of basic goods were identical with the planned targets or exceeded them. Lower than planned were the supplies of, for instance, automatic washing machines, TV sets and various light industry products.

Remarking on the emerging demands of compensations for price rises introduced in April, Sadowski stressed that cushioning steps taken in February were meant for the entire 1988 price-income operation. There are no grounds, therefore, for additional demands.

We must treat elections to people's councils as an occasion for sincere dialogue with citizens on problems concerning them closely, said Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The candidates ought to represent the broadest possible range of views. Everyone, with the exception of the opponents of Poland's system, should be taken into consideration.

Ciosek Meets PRON 'Consensus' Group

LD101543 Warsaw PAP in English
1420 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 10—Stanislaw Ciosek, PUWP CC secretary and general secretary of PRON's (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council, met here yesterday with members of the "consensus" dialogue group who spoke about the group's activities, particularly about meetings in a discussion club and preparations for the publication of the "KRAJ" magazine.

During the meeting the participants exchanged views on Poland's socio-economic situation. The "consensus" activists, appreciating the progress achieved on the road of the realization of the idea of national agreement and democratization of life, were critical of many issues. They put forward postulates pertaining to, among other things, the further development of pluralism in Poland and the persistent realization of the economic reform.

The meeting was attended by members of "consensus's" secretariat: Tomasz Bartoszewicz, Leon Brodowski, Marian W. Krzeminski, Zbigniew Siedlecki, Marcin Swiecicki, Anna Tatarkiewicz and Henryk Tomiczek.

U.S. Congressmen Meets With Officials

LD092259 Warsaw PAP in English
1715 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 9—A group of American senators currently visiting Poland, headed by former Astronaut Senator John Glenn, was received by leading figures of Poland's political and socio-economic life.

The American senators were received by PUWP CC secretary and Political Bureau member and chairman of the Sejm's Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek. During the meeting the participants discussed basic aspects of the changes taking place in the socialist states, basic problems of the international situation, including disarmament and in this light aspects of the Jaruzelski Plan and Polish-American relations, as well as the main features of Poland's socio-economic development.

During a talk with member of the Council of State Witold Lipski, the sides discussed issues concerning the prospects of the development of Polish agriculture and the possibilities of the intensification of Polish-American relations.

The American senators and members of the House of Representatives, headed by Congressman Steny Hoyer, were received by Chairman of the Planning Commission, Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski. Sadowski extensively acquainted the American members of Congress with various aspects of Poland's economic situation, including with matters connected with the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform.

The group were also received by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Sejm Deputy Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski who comprehensively presented issues connected with the process of democratization and national agreement in Poland.

These matters were also the subject of a meeting with members of the president of the Council of State's consultative council led by member of the Council of State Aleksandr Legatowicz.

The group of American legislators discussed financial-credit issues with Undersecretary of State in the Finance Ministry Andrzej Dorosz. The U.S. congressmen also held a talk with Aleksander Merker, director general in the Office for Religious Affairs.

Furthermore, issues connected with the CSCE were the subject of an extensive discussion which the American congressmen held in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Finally the U.S. congressmen paid a short visit to Gdansk and Krakow. They also visited the former Nazi concentration camp in Oswiecim. Today both groups of United States' legislators left Poland.

USSR's Akhromeyev, Delegation Plans Visit

LD082108 Warsaw PAP in English
1831 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 8—A delegation of the Soviet Army is coming to Poland next week for an official friendly visit at the invitation from Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and National Defence Vice-Minister Gen. Jozef Uzycki.

The Soviet delegation will be led by Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, Soviet Defence Vice-Minister Marshal of the USSR Sergey Akhromeyev.

MSZMP's Nemeth Continues Visit, Meets Czyrek

LD081948 Warsaw PAP in English
1908 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 8—Member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek received here on Friday secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Miklos Nemeth.

The two exchanged views on the results of implementing the reforms in Poland and Hungary and pointed to the significance of decisions made during meetings of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar.

They also stressed the necessity to consistently implement the comprehensive programme of the development of relations between Poland and Hungary till 2000, and discussed the improvement of mechanisms of functioning of the CMEA as well as some international issues.

MTI Reports Visit

LD081953 Budapest MTI in English
1858 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 (MTI)—Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who paid a visit to the Polish capital on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, concluded his talks Friday and left Warsaw.

On Friday, Milos Nemeth held a profound exchange of views with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee and secretary of the CC, at which the sides gave briefs on the activity of their parties and reviewed the state of cooperation between the HSWP and the PUWP, and the two countries. They devoted great attention to issues of cooperation realized in the framework of the CMEA, with particular attention to the streamlining of the organization wich is in progress, the necessity and importance of which are alike stressed by Poland and Hungary.

Miklos Nemeth told Zsolt Zsebesi, MTI's Warsaw correspondent, that at the talks with Jozef Czyrek they exchanged views on issues of European cooperation and security, particularly on the state of East-West dialogue and economic cooperation, and opportunities of these. They also reviewed how companies of the two socialist countries could set up joint ventures with firms of the capitalist countries.

Miklos Nemeth and his host Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee, and with Zbigniew Michalek, alternate member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, briefed one another on the economic reforms in progress in the two countries, and reviewed the state of Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation, with particular attention to implementation of the programme regulating complex development of relations until the year 2000. The secretary of the HSWP Central Committee met Zdzislaw Sadowski, president of the Polish Planning Committee and deputy prime minister.

FRG Bishop Arrives on Visit

LD091057 Warsaw PAP in English
2000 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 8—West Berlin's Chairman of the Council of the Protestant Church Bishop Martin Kruse has arrived in Poland on the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council.

Bishop Kruse was received by Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski in the Belweder Palace today.

His itinerary includes visits to the Polish Ecumenical Council and to the Evangelical Augsburg, the Evangelical-Reformed, and the Orthodox churches. He will also meet with representatives of the Roman Catholic Church.

Daily Notes Difficulties in FRG Relations

LD101758 Warsaw PAP in English
1531 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 10—Ryszard Wojna, a well-known expert on German issues, wrote an article in RZECZPOSPOLITA on Polish-FRG economic relations. Excerpts:

"Relations between our states still have a special character and it would be difficult to apply norms to them which are used to measure relations between two countries which co-exist—if I may say so—normally.

"The FRG is the only country in Europe which refuses to draw formal consequences for its internal legal regulations from the Polish-German border prejudged in Potsdam and recognized in treaties which Poland signed with both German states. This makes us sensitive to the possible dangers which might come from this direction. At the same time, the Federal Republic is our biggest trading partner in the West and the second biggest in general, after the Soviet Union.

"These two considerations—security and economics—cause that the answer to the question of what is really the attitude of the FRG's authorities to Poland is not insignificant to us. This issue is frequently put to me by voters.

"If we were to take as a test the real readiness of Bonn's government to meet half-way our efforts aimed to restructure our economy and make it more efficient, with the improvement of our positions in the international division of labour in mind—and the capability of repaying Poland's debt is connected with this—then the answer would be far from clear."

"The FRG's exceptional position in our foreign trade would justify a different attitude by the FRG to the issues mentioned here than that of its allies. Seeking understanding for our economic needs we are not seeking generous alms. We are demanding re-establishment of partnerly rules of the game in our economic cooperation being aware, at the same time, that our economic weakness creates a wide range for temptations to exert various pressures on Poland.

"And this is what could be exceedingly dangerous for both sides from the political point of view.

"Those in Bonn who would like to play one game in political relations with Poland and another in the economic ones are mistaken if they think that this is possible. For there exists an ample potential of sensitiveness towards the Federal Republic of Germany within Polish society for the second level not to condition the first. And any possible gamble on our weaknesses—if it was being considered by any decision-making centres on the Rhine—would have to affect the realization of the work which in Bonn is described by the name of Polish-German reconciliation," Wojna wrote.

Communique on Visit by Zaire's Mobutu

AU061831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1535 GMT 6 Apr 88

["Joint Communique"—AGERPRES headline—on visit of president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, to Romania from 4-6 April]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1988—At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Elena Ceausescu, the founding chairman of the Popular Revolution Movement, president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, and Mme Bobi Ladawa paid an official goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania over April 4-6 1988.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu conducted official talks with the founding chairman of the Popular Revolution Movement, president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding.

During the talks the two party and state leaders informed each other of current concerns regarding their countries' growth, thoroughly surveyed ways and means of developing the friendly links between the two countries, parties and peoples, and exchanged opinions on the major international issues.

I [Roman one]

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire expressed full satisfaction for the development of the traditional bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Zaire on the basis of the accords and understandings covenanted during the meetings in Bucharest and Kinshasa, which fully meets the fundamental interests of the two parties, countries and peoples, of the general cause of international peace and cooperation. The two state leaders voiced their attachment to the firm application in bilateral relations as well as in their relations with other states of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, each people's inalienable right to develop freely and independently, in keeping with its own will.

Stress was laid during the talks on the particular significance of the top-level meetings between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire, on the essential role of the accords and understandings covenanted on those occasions in the expansion of cooperation between the two parties and countries in areas of common interest. The joint wish was reiterated to most resolutely work to further broaden and diversify Romanian-Zairean ties, to give them perspective and stability on a political, economic, scientific and technical plane, and in the international arena.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko paid special attention to bilateral economic relations and underscored the need for a further balanced growth of trade. It was agreed that the relevant bodies of the two countries work to this end taking into account the continuously growing potentials of the national economies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire and their development programmes. Likewise, it was covenanted to speed up the finalization of negotiations on the carrying through of economic projects in oil, mining, industry, agriculture and other areas, stipulated in the programme-agreement on the long-term growth of trade and of economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire signed in Kinshasa on April 1, 1988.

Underscoring the positive contribution of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation to strengthening the economic collaboration between the two countries, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire reasserted the determination to further intensify its activity for a broader development of bilateral economic ties, for the identification of new possibilities of expanding the productive cooperation between the two countries. It was agreed that the session of the joint commission of economic and technical cooperation, preceded by a meeting of experts in Kinshasa in June, be held in Bucharest in July 1988 at a ministerial level.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the founding chairman of the Popular Revolution Movement were highly appreciative of the cooperation between the two parties and agreed that the relations and cooperation between them be strengthened still more.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire decided that bilateral ties and meetings at government and parliament level, between mass and public organizations as well as between cultural, health, sport and youth institutions be expanded to the end of strengthening the friendship and rapprochement between the two countries and peoples. Emphasis was also placed on the usefulness of periodical consultations between the foreign affairs ministries of the two countries.

An aide-memoire on the further growth of economic and technical cooperation and of trade between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire was signed during the visit.

II [Roman two]

Surveying the international political and economic situation, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire noted with satisfaction the identity or closeness of their viewpoints on the major problems confronting mankind.

Assessing that there still are grave and complex problems in the international life following the continuation of the arms race, the maintenance and even amplification of the states of conflict and tension, of the shows of force, of interference in the domestic affairs of other states, the two party and state leaders are of the opinion that the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons, the liquidation of the war threat and the guaranteeing of the foremost right of the peoples, of individuals to existence, to freedom and independence, to life and peace are the fundamental problems of our time.

Hailing the signing of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as a victory of a realistic policy, of the action of peoples everywhere, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire assessed it to be only a first step along the path of removing the huge stockpiles of nuclear arms which may destroy the entire mankind several times over. Hence, it is imperiously necessary to step up efforts for the conclusion of new accords on the elimination of nuclear strategic arms, for halting nuclear tests, the outer space militarization and the adoption of measures for the renunciation of chemical weapons, other mass destruction arms.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko stated for the elaboration, at the UN, and the translation into fact of a comprehensive disarmament programme the centrepiece of which should be the phased-out elimination of all nuclear arms and the reduction of conventional ones, of troops and military spending, to be endorsed by the third UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, due in 1988.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire expressed the belief that the conclusion with positive results of the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would make a highly important contribution to the development of the process of achieving European security, to the consolidation of detente, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Welcoming the efforts made on a regional plane for the transformation of the Balkans into a region of good neighbourliness, of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign troops and military bases, the president of the Republic of Zaire was highly appreciative of Romania's and Greece's proposals regarding the organization of a Balkan summit conference in Bucharest to contribute to the strengthening of confidence and cooperation in this geographic area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed their support for the creation of suchlike regions in central and northern Europe and in other regions of the world.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire expressed concern over the aggressive acts and interference of foreign colonialist forces in African states' home affairs and restated their support to the African peoples' fight for the defence of national sovereignty and independence, of their own ways of economic and social development.

The important role was stressed of the Organization of African Unity in the consolidation of the collaboration of African states and the outstanding contribution of this organization in the settlement of the problems facing the continent.

The presidents of the two states condemned most firmly the policy of apartheid, the repressive measures of Pretoria authorities against the majority population in South Africa and asked that an end be put to the aggressive and racist actions of that country against the neighbour independent African states.

Reiterating their countries' solidarity with and firm support to the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization]-led Namibian people's fight for Namibia's independence, the two countries' presidents agreed to continue their efforts internationally, alongside other states, for the undelayed application of the United Nations Organization's pertinent resolutions.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed concern over the maintenance of hotbeds of tension in the world and were for the elimination of the policy of use and threat of force, for the cessation of all military conflicts in various zones of the globe and the settlement of all interstate litigious issues by peaceful means exclusively.

In connection with the serious situation in the Middle East, the two states' leaders spoke firmly for the negotiated resolution of the problems in that zone which should lead to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in that region, to the ensurance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including independent statehood, to the ensurance of the independence and sovereignty of all states in that zone. In context, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire think it is necessary to call an international conference on the Middle East, supervised by the United Nations Organization, with the

participation of all interested parties, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel and the UN Security Council standing members included.

Expressing concern over the dangerous developments in the Gulf, the escalation of military actions which cause huge damage and casualties to the peoples in that region, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko stated for the immediate halting of hostilities between Iran and Iraq and the peaceful, negotiated settlement of their differences, in keeping with the UN Security Council Resolution No. 598 and the guaranteeing of free navigation in that maritime region.

Noting the worsening of the world economic situation and particularly that of the developing nations, the president of Romania and the president of Zaire considered that solving the world economic problems, eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order are imperative for the peoples' peace and security. Romania and Zaire speak up for organizing an international conference under the United Nations Organization, participated, on an equal footing, by all the developing and the developed nations, in order to come to mutually-acceptable solutions to the economic questions, which should open the path to eradicating underdevelopment and implementing a new international economic order, as also to globally settling the foreign-debt and extremely high rates of interest issues. To this end, the two countries decided to work in agreement at the United Nations Organization and the international financial bodies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed agreement with President Mobutu Sese Seko's proposal according to which the rich countries should simply write off the debt of the poorest nations and reschedule the other countries over 25 to 30 years so that they might be allowed to implement their programmes of economic development.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire consider that the complex problems of the international life ask for the active participation of all the countries in finding solutions to them, on an equal footing, and particularly of the developing and nonaligned nations, which make the most part of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and wide international collaboration.

The presidents of the two states also consider that the role of the United Nations Organization and of other international bodies is necessary to grow in point of finding democratic solutions to the world problems, with the participation of all the states, irrespective of social system.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed the resolve of Romania and Zaire to intensify their collaboration in the international arena, within the United Nations Organization and its specializing institutions, the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the founding chairman of the Popular Revolution Movement, president of the Republic of Zaire, expressed their full satisfaction at the new Romanian-Zairean summit interview, at the understandings reached, convinced that they make a valuable contribution to deepening the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two countries, in the interest of the Romanian and the Zairean people, of the cause of peace, international progress and cooperation.

During the visit, President Mobutu Sese Seko and the people accompanying him visited economic, social and cultural units in Bucharest.

The founding chairman of the People's Revolution Movement, president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, and Mme Bobi Ladawa expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu as well as to the friendly Romanian people for the hospitality and special reception they enjoyed during the visit.

The founding chairman of the People's Revolution Movement, president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, and Mme Bobi Ladawa addressed the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the invitation to pay an official good-will visit to the Republic of Zaire. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit is to be agreed upon diplomatically.

Bucharest, 6 April 1988

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding chairman of the People's Revolution Movement, president of the Republic of Zaire

Cross-Reference on Ceausescu Visit to Pakistan

For reportage on President Ceausescu's 5-hour visit to Pakistan and his meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, see the Pakistan section of the 8 April Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Further on Ceausescu Visit to Indonesia

Official Talks Begin

AU081850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES 8/4/1988—Official talks took place in Jakarta on Friday, between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, and General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Indonesian head of state warmly greeted in that frame as well, the visit of the distinguished Romanian guests, expressing full satisfaction at the new Romanian-Indonesian summit dialogue and expressed the confidence that it would help expanding and consolidating the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Romania's president thanked for the friendly, very cordial reception extended on arrival in Indonesia and stressed that the meetings and talks conducted on the occasion were meant to open new vistas to the collaboration between the two countries, including the cooperation in production in various domains, the fertile collaboration between the two states in international life.

Continuing the talks, the presidents of Romania and Indonesia informed each other of the comprehensive programs of socioeconomic development of the two countries, highlighting the existence of real possibilities to expand collaboration in harmony with the two peoples' interests of progress. In that sense, in line with the seeking out of new cooperation and collaboration ventures relying upon the increased potential of the two countries' economies, emphasis was placed on the important role of concluding long-term accords meant to give stability and wide prospects to the Romanian-Indonesian economic relations, to their development on multiple planes at a higher level.

The two presidents also exchanged views at lengths on the major aspects of the international political life.

The Romanian and Indonesian peoples' worry was expressed on the occasion, about the current international situation that keeps being very serious and complex, especially because of the continuation of the arms race, nuclear above all, of the perpetuation of the states of conflict in various zones of the world, of the use of force and threat of force.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto highlighted that, under the circumstances, the peoples' efforts had more than ever before to be rallied in order to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to achieve disarmament, nuclear above all, to defend all states' independence and sovereignty, to have the policy of detente, collaboration and peace assert itself all over the world. Emphasis was placed in that framework on the need for continued efforts toward new concrete measures of nuclear disarmament and measures in the domain of conventional weapons in Europe and the world over, toward turning the Balkans and other regions into denuclearized zones, toward the actual reduction of military expenditures and the earmarking of the thus released funds to progress and development.

Emphasis was placed during the talks on the outstanding importance of the political, negotiated settlement of all inter-state disputes. The exchange of views on the Middle East situation disclosed the need for intensified political-diplomatic actions toward a global settlement of the issues in the region. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in that context the importance of the holding the soonest of an international conference sponsored by the UN and participated in by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and Israel, with a view to achieving a just and durable peace in that part of the world.

The sides also considered that there must be halted immediately th conflict between Iran and Iraq and a passage must be made to solving peacefully, by way of negotiations, all the issues between the two states, there must be settled politically the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, ensuring their independence and sovereignty and the right to free development, with no foreign interference whatsoever.

The sides pointed out that settling the states of conflict in the interest of peoples, in keeping with their aspirations after progress and freedom, would exert a particularly positive influence, contributing to attaining a climate of understanding and security in the world, to strengthening peace and promoting international collaboration.

The two heads of state also reasserted the support of Romania and Indonesia to the proposals regarding the setting up of zones of peace in South-East Asia, Indochina and other regions of the world.

Approaching the most important questions of the world economic situation, the sides pointed out that firm action must be taken for a global, equitable settlement of the questions of underdevelopment, inclusive of the extremely high foreign debt which burdens the developing countries; for restructuring the international financial system upon new bases, for the elimination of the current inequitable relations characteristic of the international exchanges, for building a new world economic order meant to ensure more rapid progress to all the peoples, to the lagging ones in particular.

In agreement, the sides underscored the special importance all the states' participating in solving the problems of the contemporary world, the fact that the small and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned and the developing ones may play an ever more active part in the democratization of the international relations, setting forth the contribution the UN should make in this respect.

The two heads of state noted with satisfaction the close or identical stands of Romania and Indonesia on the main international issues, which makes a good basis for the intensification of the collaboration of the two countries, together with other states, on an international plane, for enhancing their contribution to implementing a policy of peace throughout the world.

The talks proceeded in a warm, cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Toasts Exchanged at Dinner

AU081846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta (AGERPRES) 8/4/1988—Friday, 8 April, an official dinner was offered in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, by the president of Indonesia, General Suharto and Mme Tien Suharto, in Jakarta.

The distinguished Romanian guests, accompanied by the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs and other Indonesian officials, were welcomed, on arrival, by President Suharto and Mme Tien Suharto, by Vice-President Sudharmono and Mme Sudharmono, with whom they discussed cordially in the salon of honour at the palace, before the dinner started.

Stefan Andrei, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Totu and other Romanian officials participated in the dinner.

Also participating were members of the Indonesian Government and other personalities of the political life in the country.

During the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto proposed toasts which were followed with interest and satisfaction by the attendance, and punctuated with vivid applause.

The state anthems of Romania and Indonesia were played.

At the end of the dinner the distinguished Romanian guests were invited to watch a gala folk show.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu the artists were offered flowers.

Ceausescu Toasts Suharto

AU091350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0819 GMT 9 Apr 88

["Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu"—AGERPRES headline—a dinner given in his honor by Indonesian President Suharto, in Jakarta 8 Apr]

[Text] Jakarta (AGERPRES) 9/4/1988—Dear Mr President, Mme Suharto, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to warmly thank you, on behalf of my wife and on my own behalf, for the hospitality extended to us in your homeland, an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship our peoples nurture for each other.

I take great pleasure in conveying you, Mr President and Mme Suharto, the whole Indonesian people a warm salute and the best wishes.

We recall with pleasure the visit we paid to your country almost six years ago, the talks we had and the understandings we reached, as well as your visit to Bucharest which also concluded with good results for the cooperation between our peoples.

I would like to express my belief that we will reach further understandings on this occasion too meant to provide an ever lasting and stable base to our cooperation, both bilaterally and internationally. The future development of our countries—just as the future of all peoples—can be ensured only in conditions of international peace, understanding, and cooperation. That is why Romania attaches great importance to developing its ties with all the states, no matter their social system. We firmly set our foreign relations on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, respect for each people's right to self-reliantly shape its destiny, choose its economic and social development path in keeping with its will, without any outside interference.

Mr President, the international situation continues to be quite serious and complex, following the accumulation of numerous political, economic and military problems, shows of force, interference in the domestic affairs of other states, the perpetuation and even sharpening of conflicts and litigious issues. It is true that peoples everywhere ever more resolutely rise against this policy, work for a new-type, democratic policy.

In general there are certain encouraging signs in the development of world relations. The Soviet-American agreement on the liquidation of medium and shorter range missiles is, undoubtedly, a particularly important event, a victory of the cooperation and peace policy. But I must say it openly that this accord is just a first, and rather small step on the road to liquidating nuclear weapons. In consideration of the large amounts of nuclear weapons that can destroy the whole mankind several times over, all the peoples, the two big powers in the first place, should do everything possible for a complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear tests, space militarization programmes as well as the so-called plans for the modernization of short range and tactical nuclear weapons should be renounced. At the same time we should work most resolutely for a radical cut in conventional weapons, for the elimination of the chemical and other weapons of mass destruction.

In Europe, Romania works alongside other states for the conclusion with ever better results of the all-European conference in Vienna, for the adoption of practical measures for disarmament, the development of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation on the continent, for a united Europe of all peoples, based on equality and respect for each nation's system.

We attach great importance to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, understanding and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases. The conference of foreign ministers of Balkan countries held in Belgrade in February opens new prospects for further steps along this line.

Romania is firmly for the renunciation of the military way in solving all interstate problems, for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated solution to all problems. In this context we speak for a solution to the Middle East problems by means of negotiations, for an international conference under the UN aegis, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the PLO included. We should do everything possible to contribute to the cessation of the Iran-Iraq war which takes a great toll from both peoples, causes big damage, and the extension of which poses a great danger.

In the same spirit we declare for the settlement of the problems in Indochina by means of national reconciliation—and I appreciate the activity of Indonesia, of the ASEAN countries in this respect.

In consideration of the difficult world economic situation, of the deteriorating situation of the developing countries and their growing foreign debt we think that the developing countries should work united for the calling of an international conference under the UN aegis with the participation of the developing and developed countries to the end of finding a global solution to the problems, including the developing countries foreign debt problem, of building a new international economic order.

The resolution of the complex world questions requires an active participation of all states, of the small and medium-sized ones in the first place, of the developing and nonaligned countries, a growing role of the United Nations, of other international bodies in the settlement of the current problems in the interest of peace and cooperation, of every nation's progress.

Dear Mr President, I would like to once again express by confidence that our present visit, the talks and the understandings to be reached will go down as another important moment in the development of the relations between Romania and Indonesia, will open new prospects to the many-sided cooperation and to the strengthening of the friendship between our two countries and peoples, will account for both countries' contribution to the cause of international peace and cooperation.

I would like to propose a toast to:

- An ever closer cooperation and friendship between Romania and Indonesia, between our two peoples,

- the progress and prosperity of the friendly Indonesian people,

- your health, Mr President, and Mme Suharto's,

- the health of you all.

Meets Indonesian Vice President

AU091352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1259 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 9/4/1988—On Saturday, April 9 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu received the vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia, Sudharmono, and Madame Sudharmono at the "Wisma Negara" Palace.

The vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia expressed deep gratitude for the interview.

During the interview, held in a cordial atmosphere, emphasis was placed on the upward course of the friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and Indonesia, on the common determination to work for their further expansion and strengthening. In this framework, stress was laid on the decisive role of the summit dialogue for the continuous, ever more sustained promotion of the Romanian-Indonesian relations, for their raising to a higher level, and the belief was expressed that the present visit, the third meeting between the two countries' heads of state, would conclude with new and important understandings meant to confer a richer content on the relations between Romania and Indonesia, as a whole, in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains, as well as among mass and public organizations, in the spirit of the two peoples' aspirations after peace and progress.

The exchange of opinions on important international issues emphasized the necessity to further work with determination for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world, of all litigious issues among states only by peaceful means, by negotiations, for the building of a world free of weapons and wars on our planet. Special attention was also paid to the situation of world economy, stress being laid on the special importance of the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

Emphasis was also placed on the important role of small and medium-sized states, of developing countries, of non-aligned countries in the settlement of the complex problems of contemporary world, on the necessity that they should act in close unity for the attainment of the ideals of liberty and independence, of progress, welfare and peace of all nations.

Underscoring the positive cooperation between Romania and Indonesia internationally, the fact that the present dialogue of the two presidents emphasized identical or very close stands in the main problems confronting contemporary world, both countries' wish was

expressed to work ever more actively, together with other states, in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and understanding throughout the world.

Places Wreath at Memorial

AU101307 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES, 10 April 1988—Sunday morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu laid a floral wreath at the memorial to the unknown hero in the heroes' national cemetery "Kalibata".

Upon their arrival, the distinguished Romanian guests were welcome by the commander of Jakarta military region, General Surjadi Soerdirdjo.

Visits Jakarta Cultural Complex

AU101640 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1407 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES, 10 April 1988—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu called on Sunday, April 10, at the cultural-educative complex of Jakarta City.

Telling data and aspects of the Indonesian people's history, culture and civilization, as well as referring to its present-day achievements were presented to the distinguished guests on the occasion.

Official Talks End

AU101309 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0839 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES, 10 April 1988—The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, concluded their official talks in Jakarta on Sunday, 10 April.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto were highly appreciative of the results of the Romanian-Indonesian top-level dialogue, assessing that the understandings covenanted on the occasion could open new prospects to the productive cooperation between the two countries and nations.

The two heads of state noted with satisfaction that, with what had been agreed upon during the talks as a basis, the members of the two delegations identified modalities and ventures meant to impart new dimensions to and intensify cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, and other fields, for the benefit of both peoples.

The exchange of views on the major international problems, which evinced common concerns, identical or very close stands, underscored the determination of Romania and Indonesia to intensify and expand their cooperation in the world arena, to make an enhanced contribution to the settlement of the complex problems confronting mankind at present in the peoples' interest, to the building of a world of peace, understanding and cooperation able to ensure the progress and free development of all nations.

Stress was laid on the particularly important role of the meetings and talks between the two heads of state in the promotion of the manysided Romanian-Indonesian links, as well as on the decisive significance of continuing dialogue at highest level which is meant to strengthen the friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Indonesia.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding which characterizes the ties between the two countries and peoples.

The broad and productive character of this Romanian-Indonesian summit dialogue shows in a communique which underlines the results of the talks.

Communique on Visit

AU101633 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 10 Apr 88

["Communique on the Official Goodwill Visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Elena Ceausescu to the Republic of Indonesia on 8-10 April 1988"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES, 10 April 1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu paid an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia on 8-10 April 1988 at the invitation of the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, and of Mme Tien Suharto.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu held official talks with President Suharto in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

During the talks, the two state leaders informed each other of current concerns for the economic and social development of their countries and made an in-depth analysis of the ways and means of further expanding and diversifying the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and exchanged opinions on the main current international questions.

Throughout the visit, the distinguished Romanian guests were extended a warm reception, an expression of the feelings of friendship and esteem the peoples of the two countries nurture for each other.

I. [Roman one]

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, expressed their satisfaction at the

continuous growth of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and agreed to intensify them ever more in all areas of common interest, which meets the aspirations of the Romanian and Indonesian peoples, of the general cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

Emphasis was placed on the decisive role of summit meetings and talks, which make an essential contribution and open new prospects to the development of the cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto underlined the particular importance of boosting and diversifying economic cooperation for the general development of the links between the two countries. In consideration of the possibilities of the national economies and of the priorities of the development programmes, the two countries' presidents highlighted the need for further steps towards a more dynamic growth of trade and of economic cooperation in industry, mining, petroleum, agriculture, ocean fishing, as well as other areas of joint interest, on the basis of long-term agreements. It was agreed that the economic ministries and enterprises of the two countries should intensify their contacts and undertake tangible measures to carry into effect the economic cooperation ventures both sides are interested in.

The two countries' presidents underlined the necessity for an enhanced role of the Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Development of Trade and of Bilateral Economic Cooperation and decided that the next session of the commission be called as soon as possible.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto, noting that the relations in the cultural field witness a positive development, expressed their wish to intensify exchanges and contacts along this line, which will contribute to a better mutual knowledge of the material and spiritual assets of the two peoples.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia emphasized the importance of contacts at a governmental and parliamentary level, between youth and other public organizations in the two countries for the strengthening of the Romanian-Indonesian friendship and agreed on the continuation and intensification of interchanges of visits in the respective domains.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia reiterated the two countries' determination to further develop their bilateral relations as well as their links with all states, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, cooperation and mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force.

II [Roman two]

On surveying the international political and economic situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto noted with satisfaction the identity or closeness of Romania's and Indonesia's points of view on the major problems confronting mankind.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of Indonesia expressed their deep concern over the escalation of the arms race, the persistence of conflicts in various parts of the world, the deterioration of the economic situation, which adversely affects the developing countries in particular, over the continuation of the policy of use and threat of force, of interference in internal affairs, of violation of states' independence and freedom.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia are of the opinion that under the current international circumstances, which continue to be grave and complex, the fundamental problem of our time is the halting of the arms race and a resolute passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the safeguarding of the foremost right of individuals, of peoples to life, to peace, to a free, independent and dignified existence.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia are most firmly for a complete elimination of the nuclear weapons and consider it necessary that all the peoples of the world should work for the attainment of these goals on which their own future depends.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia assessed that the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the U.S.A. on the elimination of medium- and shorter range nuclear missiles was an event of historic importance, but it was just a first step on the road to liquidating the huge nuclear stockpiles existing in the world which can destroy the whole mankind several times over. Romania and Indonesia are of the opinion that resolute action should be taken for further accords on a 50-per cent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and the complete elimination of nuclear arms, for the cessation and banning of nuclear tests, for renunciation of space militarization and the adoption of a convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, on the liquidation of other weapons of mass destruction.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto declared for the drafting at the UN and the carrying into effect of a complex disarmament programme the centrepiece of which should be the phased-out elimination of all nuclear weapons, chemical and other arms of mass destruction, and which should also stipulate a substantial cut in conventional weapons, troops and military spending. The adoption of such a programme at the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament

to take place in 1988 would open broad prospects to negotiations, to international actions towards halting the arms race, and disarmament.

The two presidents also declared for the dismantlement of military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, for renunciation of big military manoeuvres and demonstrations, of any manoeuvres and demonstrations at the frontiers of other countries.

President Suharto was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative of unilaterally reducing Romania's arms, troops and military spending by five per cent and stressed that that measure was a significant example within the efforts towards tangible steps in disarmament.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia spoke for the conclusion of the all-European meeting in Vienna with ever better results, for disarmament and security, for better relations and economic, technical, scientific and other cooperation among the countries of the continent. It was stressed that the interests of all the European nations required a united Europe of peace, of independent development, of economic and social progress of all nations. In that context the presidents of the two states declared for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear and chemical arms, of foreign troops and military bases, voicing their support to the creation of suchlike zones in northern and central Europe, just as in other regions of the world.

Romania and Indonesia emphasized the important role of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the development of cooperation among the member states, in ensuring their economic and social progress, a climate of peace and understanding in the region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was highly appreciative of the efforts made by the Republic of Indonesia for a growing cooperation among the ASEAN countries and a pacific settlement of the problems in south east Asia, in the interest of the peoples in the area.

Expressing their deep concern over the persistence and extension of hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto declared resolutely for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated solution to all interstate litigious issues.

Romania and Indonesia firmly militate for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East problems, for a durable peace in the area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, of the resolution of the Palestinian people's questions by acknowledging its right to self-determination, to create an independent Palestinian state of its own, of the guaranteeing of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region. To attain these goals, the two countries are for the calling of an international conference on the Middle East, under the aegis of the United Nations Organization, to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, the UN Security Council permanent members.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto expressed their concern over the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war and stressed that an end should be put to that conflict as soon as possible as it caused big loss of human lives and damage to both sides. Romania and Indonesia speak up for the immediate cessation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, for the undelayed withdrawal of all foreign battleships from the Gulf, the cessation of any attack and the securing of the free navigation in the region and for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the problems between the two countries in keeping with the Resolution No. 598 of the UN Security Council.

Romania and Indonesia declared for the political, negotiated settlement of the situation in Kampuchea, for a broad national reconciliation of all forces and the securing of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty , neutrality and non-alignment. This requires the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the cessation of any interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Romania and Indonesia reiterated their solidarity with the African peoples' struggle for the eradication of colonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and independent economic and social development. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto most resolutely condemned South Africa's aggressive actions against the independent neighbour states, the racist policy of apartheid, the Pretoria authorities' repression measures against the majority population.

Expressing their countries' full support to the Namibian people's just fight under the leadership of the SWAPO, its only legitimate representative, for winning national independence, the two states' presidents advocated the intensification of the efforts internationally for Namibia's independence based on the undelayed application of the UN resolutions.

Noting the worsening of the world economic situation, especially of the developing countries' situation, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia assessed that the settlement of the underdevelopment issues and the building of a new world economic order were imperative requirements for the peoples' peace and security. Romania and Indonesia speak up for the holding of an international conference wihin the UN, participated in, on equal footing, by both the developing and developed countries, in order to reach mutually acceptable solutions for the economic issues, including the issue of

global settlement of the foreign debts that are an ever heavier burden to the developing countries, for the establishment of a new, more just and equitable world economic order.

The two presidents highlighted their countries' determination to work for the development of the economic, technological and scientific relations of cooperation with all states, irrespective of social system and free of any conditioning, in keeping with the unanimously accepted norms and the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The president of Romania and the president of Indonesia stressed that the complex and very grave issues of international life required the active participation in their settlement of all states, on equal footing, irrespective of size and social system. The active participation in the settlement of these issues must be ensured especially of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries and non-aligned states, that make up the big majority in the world and are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace.

The presidents of Romania and Indonesia, considering that the United Nations makes the fittest international forum for the democratic debate and settlement of the present day world's political, economic and social issues, advocated the improvement of the activity of the UN and of the other international organizations, their adjustment to the realities and exigencies of the present-day world, their enhanced role in promoting international peace and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto expressed satisfaction at the Romanian-Indonesian collaboration in international life and decided on its intensification within the UN and its specialized agencies, in the Group of the 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement, to the end of increasing their contribution to the settlement of the issues of the present-day world, to promoting international peace, security and cooperation.

The two presidents stressed the importance of the non-aligned countries' movement and its positive role in the settlement of the grave issues of the present-day world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Indonesia expressed full satisfaction at the new summit meeting, at the talks and understandings reached, confident that those accounted for yet another valuable contribution to deepening the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two countries, in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Indonesian peoples, of the cause of international peace, progress and cooperation.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu sincerely thanked the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, and Mme Tien Suharto for the hospitality and very warm reception extended to them all along their official visit of friendship in Indonesia.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu extended to President Suharto and Mme Tien Suharto the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure, the date of the visit having to be established by diplomatic channels.

Indonesian Coverage of Visit

For Indonesian coverage of the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and his delegation, which includes Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei, see the Indonesia section of the 8 April East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Ceausescu Leaves for Australia

AU101641 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1403 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES, 10 April 1988—The official visit of friendship paid by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, to the Republic of Indonesia, as guests of President Suharto and Mme Tien Suharto, came to an end on Sunday, April 10.

After the conclusion of the official talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu had a farewell interview with President Suharto and Mme Suharto before leaving.

President Suharto, expressing once more his and the Indonesian people's profound satisfaction at President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, highlighted the outstanding importance of the current meeting, its extremely positive implications for the course of the relations between Romania and Indonesia.

Thanking for the warm reception, for the feelings of friendship shown, President Nicolae Ceausescu said he expected with pleasure the Indonesian president's and Mme Tien Suharto's visit to Romania.

The distinguished Romanian guests most cordially parted with President Suharto and Mme Tien Suharto.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were seen to the airport by the minister of foreign affairs, by the governor of the capital, the military commander of Jakarta region, by other Indonesian officials.

The presidential aircraft took off, making for Australia at 22:50 (local time).

By its whole unfolding, by the fruitful results of the summit dialogue, the visit accounted for a reference moment in the history of the relations between the two countries and also for an event of outstanding importance of the world political life.

Ceausescu Arrives in Australia 11 Apr

AU110740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0642 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Canberra, AGERPRES, 11/4/1988—In the morning of 11 April, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu arrived in Canberra for an official visit of Australia, the first by a Romanian head of state.

The president of Romania is accompanied by Stefan Andrei, Ioan Totu, Silviu Curticeanu, and other officials.

In an arrival ceremony at Canberra's Fairbairn Military Base, the distinguished Romanian guests were warmly welcomed by the governor-general, Ninian Stephen and his wife.

The president of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu were accompanied to their residence by Austrialia's Governor-General and Mme Valerie Mary Sinclair Stephen. During their talks, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they expressed the belief that the visit would open up the prospects for an even stronger development of the relations between the two states and peoples to mutual benefit, to serve the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Ceausescu To Pay Official Visit to Mongolia

AU081856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1988—The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Madame Elena Ceausescu will pay an official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committe of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in the second half of April, 1988.

Ceausescu Greets Deng on Election

AU091919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/4/1988—RCP general secretary, president of Romania, sent Deng Xiaoping, chairman of Central Military Commission, a telegram which reads:

On your reelection chairman of [the] Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, let me address you warm congratulations and best wishes of good health and happiness.

I express the conviction that the Romanian-Chinese relations of tight friendship and multilateral collaboration, to which you have made a valuable contribution, would grow continuously, in the interest of our parties, countries and peoples.

Distinguished Comrade Deng Xiaoping, I wish you lots of good health, power to work, new and important successes in your activity.

FEC Session Discusses Foreign Affairs

LD091054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG)—At its session today, the FEC discussed and approved a report on the state of market supplies last year and at the beginning of 1988. [passage omitted]

The FEC also discussed several issues relative to our country's foreign political activity. Among other things, a report on the Balkan countries' foreign ministers meeting held in Belgrade was discussed and approved. A program of international visits this year at the FEC level was also approved. The platform was approved for FEC President Branko Mikulic's official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Hungary on 10 and 11 April. The platform for talks with Claude Cheysson, a member of the EC Commission, who will be in Belgrade between 10 and 12 April, was also approved. The FEC discussed and approved the report on the Yugoslav delegation's participation in the second phase of negotiations with members of the Group of 77 on the establishment of a global system of trade preferences held in Geneva.

Commentators Consider FEC 2-Year Record

Failure To Meet Objectives Cited

LD091349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Apr (TANJUG)—In its rubric "Issue of the Week," the Ljubljana DELO Saturday supplement in a comment entitled "Innocence Without Protection," refers to the FEC's 2-year record and notes that by the middle of the plan period, that is, by the end of the first half of its term of office, not one of the planned objectives has been attained. This is why, according to DELO, one should ask straightaway whether the FEC, regardless of all the limitations imposed by the system, which they invoke as their most frequent obstacle, has really done everything possible and necessary to encourage healthy economic activity and limit inflation. If the government believes that it have done everything it could in the best possible way, but that it has been frustrated to a significant degree by the obstacles inherent in our system, then this means that at the beginning, when they promised they would bring inflation down, they had set themselves an entirely unrealistic objective, says DELO.

As far as one can ascertain, the whole scenario of programmed inflation was formulated in an inadequate way. However, in its report the FEC sees the reason for the setback of the June-July measures in the fact that they "had not been consistently carried out in all sociopolitical communities." So, DELO assesses, we are not talking about the quality of measures, but about the disobedience of a wide circle of organizations, ranging from the basic organizations of associated labor to sociopolitical communities, and this is a thesis the FEC is all too keen to put forward.

Having mentioned that during the current FEC's term of office, two essential programs failed—the foreign debt program and the program for restricting inflation—DELO expresses the view that an answer should be provided as to why this happened, and goes on to say: "It appears from the report that virtually everyone is guilty, except the government."

DELO says in the conclusion of its lengthy comment that so much paper has been used during the past 2 years to map out a reform of our economic system that something should ultimately come of it. Surely this does not amount to an amnesty for the FEC work so far because a government that has such great powers—it lays down prices, rates of interest, the exchange rate, foreign currency regimes, the volume of consumption, the granting of monies in specific doses, etc.—could have behaved differently in the kind of situation we have been in. The FEC's role is not only to ease tension, but also to recognize our joint interest in what will bring us as quickly as possible into a modern, open, market-oriented society. According to DELO, the FEC ought to have played this role during the past 2-year period of its activity when quite specific economic policy measures had been set.

'Hidden State of Confusion' Surfacing

AU101912 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Olivija Rusovac commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] As the time for the FEC to present the SFRY Assembly delegates with an account of its 2-year results grows nearer, the defensive and attack-oriented arguments are closing ranks. This situation is more of an illustration of one long-lasting, previously hidden state of confusion that has abruptly surfaced, than a sign of a denouement that would lead toward a long-term stabilization program.

Let us recall that almost 2 years ago at the beginning of its mandate the FEC appeared very energetic and self confident in introducing a market economy, which precluded the thought of the so many administrative intervention measures that we now face. This was first demonstrated in the program that Branko Mikulic, as the SFRY Presidency's candidate for the head of government, presented to the SFRY Assembly delegates. The interesting point of his speech was that the constitutional division of spheres of competence between the FEC and the republics and provinces is not an obstacle to achieving the government's offensive goals. But since shortly after this, we had galloping inflation instead of offensive measures, the lack of confidence and dissatisfaction with the FEC grew, particularly in the more developed parts of the country. The culmination of dissatisfaction was expressed in Milan Kucan's speech, who recently mentioned an anti-reform coalition, although the first signs

of a lack of confidence in the FEC were noted when the government was asked the direct question: Who was creating obstacles to its realization of the policy?

The FEC's president again made a speech in the SFRY Assembly, but this time his criticisms were addressed at the republics and provinces claiming that no federal organ was obstructing the FEC in its work. The statement made by Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, who compared the government to a bird in a cage, corresponds to this view of the FEC's position. This subsequent (?enlightment), even if completely true, is not an excuse for the FEC because nobody pushed it into this cage.

Shortly after this, in its statement the SFRY Presidency openly protected the FEC from sharp criticisms, which expressed doubts in the government's competence, and which even raised the question of the government's resignation. Zarko Papic, general director of the Federal Planning Institute, although not a member of the FEC, but a spokesman on the government's policy in the Assembly, pointed out that attacks on the FEC have the aim of halting the constitutional and economic reforms because the fault would then be found in the FEC rather that in an unsuitable system and inadequate development. Papic claims that our crisis is deeper than it was thought. The FEC has never come up with this kind of assessment before and, therefore, the question is whether the FEC was hiding the situation from the public or whether this dramatic statement is searching for an alibi so that the FEC would be enabled to peacefully spend the rest of its mandate on the work with the Commission for Reforming the Economic System.

What will the SFRY Assembly's reaction be on 15 May? From the assembly system point of view, this question is not insignificant because the delegates expressed their confidence in the government on the basis of a project that the government entered with full awareness. Now it appears that this project has not been realized. According to the Constitution, the FEC is accountable to the SFRY Assembly, but the question is whether the SFRY Presidency's move is an attempt to reduce the FEC's responsibility because the government is being protected by a body that is not accountable to the Assembly, according to the Constitution. This question is not a doctrinal question, but, considering the results achieved by the government, a question of choosing between two concepts.

TANJUG: Inflation Problem Unsolved

LD111228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0942 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government has recently rendered account of its 1986-87 performance in a report to the Federal Assembly. The assembly delegates will study the report and will decide at the middle of May whether to give the government the go-ahead for the other half of its four-year term.

Judging by the voluminous report, consisting of more than 100 pages of text, the government has been extremely busy over the past two years. This is also confirmed by information presented at a news conference held on this occasion.

Since May 16, 1986, the beginning of its four-year term, the government of Prime Minister Branko Mikulic has held 242 sessions with 5,348 items on the agenda. It has passed 6,006 conclusions, 209 regulations, 955 rulings and 752 decisions. This period has seen the proposal and adoption of some 400 laws, many under a summary or urgent procedure. The government has also been forced to put forward nine temporary measures and answer some 380 delegate questions in the assembly.

In spite of its obviously great efforts, which are listed in the report, the fact remains that the government has not succeeded in solving the crucial problem, inflation, which last year amounted to 167 per cent. In the section on its future tasks, the government says explicitly that inflation will remain its chief concern.

The government has laid down three main guidelines—the consistent implementation of the long-term economic stabilization programme and of the anti-inflationary programme, and economic restructuring.

The first step in this direction is a programme of economic measures, due for deliberation by the assembly soon, designed to overcome the phase of interventionist measures. According to Deputy Prime Minister Milos Milosavljevic, this will result in prices dictated by the market and a liberalisation of foreign trade.

However, in order to prevent a price explosion, the government will simultaneously create conditions to boost output and limit spending. In this context, the government has foreseen measures to increase exports, especially those to hard-currency markets, and to rationalise imports.

Since all future developments will depend largely on the consolidation of external debt, the government has made mention of its talks with the international monetary fund (IMF) on a new financial arrangement aimed at facilitating Yugoslavia's debt servicing.

The report says that the government will lay emphasis on economic reform. The task has been entrusted to a commission including some 130 scientists and economic experts.

The government says it intends to pay more attention to the implementation of the adopted development strategy and other plan documents and is preparing an analysis of the state of the country's economy and the policy of its restructuring.

However, more radical changes in the economic system are not possible within the existing constitutional framework, Milosavljevic said. For this reason, one of the main tasks in the debates on constituitonal amendments will be to formulate precise proposals to determine executive functions in the constitutional system, especially the position of the federal government, Milosavljevic said.

This is all the more necessary since the government has often been accused of non-implementation of regulations which are clearly outside its constitutionally determined prerogatives, he said.

Milosavljevic told the conference that in the conditions of decentralised decision-making by several hundred socio-political communities and tens of thousands of organisations of associated labour and self-management communities of interest, the responsibility of the government must be considered only in the light of its (limited) rights and duties.

The aim is not to seek a way out in centralism but in the further heightening of the responsibility of economic subjects in conditions laid down by macro-economic policy, he said.

Now it is clear to everyone that the efficacy of the Yugoslav economy, which experts say has been declining since 1964, has not been improved despite a host of all sorts of measures because, among other things, no government has had the appropriate economic instruments and the power to implement agreed and adopted policy consistently and thoroughly across the country. A change in this domain is also necessary if the crisis is to be surmounted.

Albanian Nationalists Carrying Out 'Excesses'
LD102104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 10 Apr 88

[By Djordje Jevtic]

[Text] Pristina, 10 Apr (TANJUG)—With the arrival of spring, the drama of the Kosovo situation is once again becoming complicated. After a temporary "winter holiday," Albanian nationalists have once again woken up and have recently carried out a series of excesses and attacks on the tranquillity and peace of, above all, the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. The activity of the enemy that has by now become classic—writing slogans, distributing pamphlets, and making verbal provocations—is also taking on some new characteristics. There have been cases of nocturnal stone-throwing and disturbing of Serbian and Montenegrin families. A few days ago a fire was started in the home of one of these families in Pristina. Although the culprits have still not been identified, all this is causing renewed insecurity among Serbs and Montenegrins and is prompting them to hold public meetings and gatherings and to state radically their dissatisfaction and despair.

Both these things, the first as a cause and the second as a consequence, are driving people in Kosovo increasingly further away from each other and are increasing suspicion and mistrust among them, which is one of the aims of the nationalists and separatists.

Divisions and differing opinions have, however, also arisen in the forums and organs of certain municipalities and at the provincial level. Divisions among cadres along national lines recently gained drastic expression in Pristina and Titova Mitrovica, that is, in the two largest and most important centers in the province, where there is also the largest concentration of Serbian and Montenegrin inhabitants. Thus, it was confirmed that the unity in the leaderships was, in fact, a brittle one and that it could not be artificially preserved.

The immediate cause for this schism was, in both Pristina and Titova Mitrovica, disagreement on cadre decisions for some of the top positions in these municipalities. Disunity in the Pristina committee escalated at the session 2 days ago into open confrontations as well as insults. Serious and weighty exchanges took place between some members of the committee and leaders. There were also three resignations and threats and accusations. One of the most ominous of these was that the municipal committee presidium, with help from higher levels, put several candidates forward for the post of secretary that had caused discord among the Serbian and Montenegrin cadres who had otherwise been united in support of one candidate and against the others.

The differences are, on the one hand, above all of an ideological nature and are basically solidly founded. On the other hand, they arise from disagreement over cadre policy. However, in this specific case they focused on personalities, principally of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality. On the one hand are those who are supported by Serbs and Montenegrins and whom the Serbs and Montenegrins wish to see in responsible and some top functions, since they believe these people articulate their problems, troubles, and interests properly. On the other hand are those who, at almost every public meeting and gathering in Serbian environments, are sharply criticized and whose replacement and accountability has long been called for because of their incompetence and opportunism. Intolerance toward a number of these cadres has by now grown into national wrath.

From the forums and leading people in the province, there have been counterarguments that have more often than not increased suspicion. During last week, some leading Kosovo officials have again repeated the stance that cadres must enjoy the confidence of all nations and nationalities, not just one, and that these "radical" demands were coming mostly from suspicious individuals and certain destructive groups.

The latest session of the Pristina LC municipal committee, as well as the protests at party meetings in Titova Mitrovica, which produced a complete polarization

along national lines, show that things are in fact far more complex and that cadre policy and issues surrounding it will have to be discussed far more seriously and soberly. The latest session of the Pristina committee is, in fact, only the beginning of the uncovering of an iceberg which, as it melts, may bring not only a crisis in the leadership and new resignations, but other serious consequences as well. Unfortunately, it seems as if this lesson of the Kosovo "saga" has still not been learned.

Mikulic Departs for Budapest 10 Apr

LD100756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0615 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic left for Budapest today for a 2-day official, friendly visit to Hungary.

Mikulic will have talks with his host, Premier Karoly Grosz, on the development of bilateral relations, especially economic relations, and on international issues of mutual interest.

At Belgrade airport, the FEC president was seen off by FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic; Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and FEC General Secretary Zoran Miskovic.

'Group of 77' Ends Preparatory Meeting

LD092117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1938 GMT 9 Apr 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 9 (TANJUG)—The "Group of 77" meeting of senior officials at the Sava Conference centre wound up here this evening with a plenary session. In this way, preparations for a ministerial conference on mutual trade preferences among the developing countries to start next Monday have come to an end.

In the past four days the government experts prepared a draft agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) as a legal instrument for enlarging their mutual trade cooperation and the first multilateral agreement of the kind among the developing countries. This is an important step expected to mean a turning-point, it was evaluated, in overall relations among the countries in the south.

To set up this system is a matter of great economic interest for the developing countries at a moment when they are facing their debtor crisis, a big reduction of their export earnings on account of drastic falls in prices for raw materials, protectionism by the developed and growingly heavy terms for being approved new credits.

The GSTP is particularly expected to stimulate the exports of finished goods and not only of raw materials which are the backbone of their mutual trade so far.

As set out in the introduction to the agreement, the GSTP is an important instrument for South-South cooperation. It is aimed at reaching a bigger mutual trade on the basis of the most favoured nation clause and in line with the strategy of bigger self-reliance. At the same time, this should strengthen the negotiating position of the developing countries in their dialogue with the developed ones.

Emphasis was laid on this political aspect also in a separate document—A Belgrade draft declaration that also should be adopted at the forthcoming ministerial meeting.

The declaration sums up the so-far results in establishing the GSTP as well as [words indistinct] enlarging them and setting up higher forms of economic cooperation among the developing countries.

Loncar Receives PPR Spokesman Urban

LD081327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Jerzy Urban, under secretary for press and information of the PPR Government. They discussed Yugoslav-Polish relations and international questions. Minister Urban visited the BORBA newspaper and publishing house, and Yugoslav radio and television. They also discussed possibilities for the further improvement of cooperation in the area of information.

Urban Ends Visit

LD092107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG)—Following his 4-day visit to our country Jerzy Urban, press spokesman of the PPR Government, left Belgrade today. During his stay in Yugoslavia Urban had talks with Federal Secretary for Information Svetozar Durutovic on the improvement of the two countries' cooperation in information dissemination.

Minister Urban was also received by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Radoje Kontic, member of the FEC; Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Radoman Perkovic, chairman of the Vojvodina provincial Committee for Information. The Polish Minister visited the editorial offices of BORBA, NIN, TANJUG, Novi Sad's DNEVNIK and FORUM, and Yugoslav Radio and Television.